Weather
Continued hot weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 85.4 and the minimum 69.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93.2 and 75.8.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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PLEDGE TO RETURN KIAOCHOW AGAIN MADE BY UCHIDA

Japanese Minister Issues Formal Statement Of Country's Purpose

REVIEWS HISTORY

Will Adhere To Terms Of Ultimatum Originally Given To Germany

WOULD NEGOTIATE

Is Ready To Give Effect To Promise In Parley With Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, August 3.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Uchida, authorises the Kokusai Agency to issue the following official statement:

"It appears that despite the official statement which the Japanese Delegation in Paris issued on May 5 last and which I fully endorsed in an interview with representatives of the press on May 17, Japan's policy respecting the Shantung question is little understood or appreciated abroad.

"It will be remembered that in the ultimatum the Japanese Government addressed to the German Government on August 15, 1914 they demanded of Germany:

"'To deliver on a date not later than September 15, 1914, to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiaochow with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.'

"The terms of that demand have never elicited any protest on the part of China or any other of the Allied and associated Powers.

"Following the same line of policy, the Japanese now claim as one of the essential conditions of peace that the leased territory of Kiaochow should be surrendered to her without condition or compensation, at the same time abiding faithfully by the pledge which she gave to China in 1915. She is quite willing to restore to China the whole territory in question and to enter into negotiations with the Government in Peking as to the arrangements necessary to give effect to that pledge as soon as possible after the Treaty of Versailles shall have been ratified by Japan.

"Nor has she any intention to retain or claim any rights which affect the territorial sovereignty of China in the province of Shantung. The significance of the clause appearing in Baron Makino's statement of May 5,

"'The policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the conomic privileges granted to Germany.'

"must be clear to all.

"Upon an arrangement being arrived at between Japan and China for the restitution of Kiaochow, the Japanese troops at present guarding that territory and the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway will be completely withdrawn. The Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway is intended to be operated as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise without any discrimination in treatment against the people of any nation.

"The Japanese Government have moreover under contemplation proposals for the establishment at Tsingtao of a general Foreign Settlement instead of an exclusive Japanese Settlement, which by the agreement of 1915 with China, they are entitled to claim."

Plane At Verona Falls And Kills 14 People

Caproni Machine Flying From Vienna To Milan Drops Four Thousand Feet

(Reuter's Service)

Roma, August 2.—A Caproni aeroplane flying from Vienna to Milan fell from a height of 4,000 feet into Verona today. Fourteen persons were killed.

Mobs Loot Liverpool Shops And Are Fired On By Troops; Labor Disturbances Spread

Warships Called To Guard Mersey Docks And Tanks Are Held In Readiness; Miners Of Two Districts Strike For Six-Hour Day

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 3.—There have been no further strike developments in London or the provinces except in Liverpool, where gangs of hooligans indulged in widespread looting and wrecking of shops before they were dispersed, by troops with fixed bayonets.

A number of tanks are being held in readiness and the battleship Valiant and two destroyers have arrived in the Mersey to protect the docks, where there have been some attempts at looting and incendiarism. At least 60 arrests have been made.

Wild Scenes In Liverpool

London, August 3.—Gangs of hooligans, including women, beginning at midnight on Saturday, systematically looted the shops, chiefly grocers', jewelers', bootmakers' and hosiers', in the Scotland Road district in Liverpool.

They had pretty much their own way and women and children were to be seen sitting on the pavement trying on boots and clothing and discarding misfits. Pianos were dragged out of the music shops and the looters held a concert in the street, but a gang pillaging a provision store were trapped by a force of police, consisting of recruits, detectives and special constables, who charged with their batons and arrested 23. Several attempts at rescue were defeated.

Troops at one point fired a volley from their rifles but nobody was hurt. The looters, when charged, escaped into the side streets and returned to the main thoroughfares to complete their pillaging.

Rioting Is Resumed

The rioting ceased at 4 o'clock in the morning but was resumed on Sunday forenoon when the bottling stores in Vauxhall Road were raided. Two motor lorries filled with troops came up and arrested all the looters. A hostile crowd threw stones at the troops, who fired over their heads. A man climbed up on a motor lorry and tried to wrench a bayonet from the soldiers. Two or three warning shots were fired without effect and then two shots were fired and the man collapsed and was taken to hospital unconscious.

Altogether 200 arrests were made between midnight and noon.

1,600 more troops have arrived in Liverpool and the city authorities are confident they can maintain order.

Troops hitherto have protected the main portion of the city.

A meeting convoked by the Labor party in Liverpool resolved on a general strike in sympathy with the Police Union and as a protest against the "Government's attack on a trade-unionist."

There was extensive looting yesterday evening at Birkenhead where 100 police are on strike.

Other Strike Movements

London, August 3.—There are now 400 police on strike at Birmingham.

London, August 3.—Ten thousand miners at Ashington, Northumberland, have struck for a six-hour shift.

London, August 4.—600 members of the Nine Elms branch of the Associated Locomotive Engineers and Firemen struck work at midnight on the 3rd in sympathy with the Police Union. Consequently the service on the London and South-western Railway is restricted.

RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA TO SURRENDER TO DIET

If Assembly Directs Him To Appear In Allied Court, He Says He Will Comply

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 2.—The Muenchener Zeitung publishes a letter from the ex-Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht to the President of the Bavarian Diet in which he expresses unwillingness to recognise a court in which the prosecutor is also the judge. He says that he is ready to appear before a Bavarian court and to surrender himself to the Bavarian Diet.

Should the Diet agree to his surrender to the Inter-Allied Court he will then comply.

Havre Lockout Ends, Releasing Shipping

Agreement Settling Trouble Reached At Ministry Of Public Works

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 2.—The lookout in Havre has ended, work being resumed yesterday. An agreement was reached at a conference at the Ministry of Public Works in Paris.

The trans-Atlantic liner Savoie left Havre for New York August 1.

NANKING IN TOMORROW

With 2,500 tons of cargo, 607 sacks of United States mail and 59 first-class passengers for Shanghai, the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking will arrive at China Merchants' Central Wharf early tomorrow morning. The Nanking is due at Woosung late tonight. The steamer is to depart for Hongkong on Monday.

The China of the China Mail Steamship Company arrived at San Francisco on July 27, according to a cable received yesterday by the local agency.

Servian Cabinet Out, Is Belgrade Report

(Reuter's Service)

Belgrade, August 3.—The Servian cabinet has resigned.

DATES OF ELECTIONS IN FRANCE ANNOUNCED

Deputies For Chamber To Be Chosen October 26, Others In November

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 3.—The date fixed for the elections for the Chamber of Deputies is October 26, when the whole army, including the 1917 class, will have been demobilised.

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies will be followed by those for the Municipal Councils on November 2, Conseils Generaux on November 16, and the Senate on December 14. The new Chamber of Deputies and the Senate will meet in December.

SWISS REVOLUTION AIM OF STRIKE PROMOTERS

Bale Labor Disturbances Have Spread To Zurich And Troops Are Out

(Reuter's Service)

Berne, August 4.—A strike of the dye workers in Bale for increased pay led to a general strike, apparently promoted by Bolshevists with the object of engineering a revolution. A strong force of troops with machine-guns is patrolling the city. Up to the present six rioters have been killed and several injured.

The strike has now spread to Zurich, where the tramways have ceased running.

Wilson To Issue Call For Labor Conference

First International Meeting To Be Held In Washington Next October

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, August 3.—The Senate has authorised President Wilson to call the first meeting of the International Labor Conference at Washington next October. The house passed the first protective tariff measure since Republicans gained control. The measure leaves high duties on chemicals, glassware and apparatus. Washington announced that of the army eighty-three percent was demobilised and discharged, totalling 4,112,120, leaving the present strength of the army 612,708.

Fourteen United States Naval Officers Decorated With Legion Of Honor

Fourteen U.S. naval officers decorated by France.

Fourteen United States Naval officers were honored by the French Government recently. Captain Saint Seine, French Naval Attache in Washington, at the office of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, decorated the officers with the French Legion of Honor. The photograph shows the officers wearing their decorations. The following are the official citations which accompanied the decoration:

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor: Vice-Admiral Henry B. Wilson (left), Commander-in-Chief of the American Naval Forces in France—Exhibited military qualifications of the highest order and obtained the most splendid results; Commander of the Legion of Honor: Rear-Admiral R. S. Griffin, Rear-Admiral R. Earle, Rear-Admiral D. W. Taylor, Captain N. E. Irwin, Captain F. Lyon, Captain A. G. Howe, Captain T. T. Craven, Lieutenant-Commander L. H. Maxfield, Lieutenant-Commander R. M. Hinckley, Commander Jacob H. Klein, Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Gade, Secretary Daniels seated at right. Next to him is Admiral Benson.

FUNDS ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR RICE IN HONGKONG

Steps Are Taken By Leading Chinese To Continue Food Distribution

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, August 6.—A largely attended meeting of leading Chinese at Tungwah Hospital resolved to raise a fund to continue the free distribution of rice congee.

Sir Robert Ho Tung headed the subscription with $10,000. Mr. Hok Wong, Chairman of the Tungwah Committee, donated $1,000.

In the aggregate $22,000 was collected at the meeting.

America Will Remove Her Dead From France

Transportation Of Bodies To Be Undertaken Within Coming Months

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 2.—Notwithstanding the objection raised by the French Government against the exhumation before January, 1922, of the bodies of American soldiers buried in French soil, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has decided that the State Department should see to the transportation of bodies during the forthcoming months.

NORTH RUSSIAN SEAPORT RECAPTURED BY BRITISH

Officers Trained In England Pass Through Archangel On Way To Front

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—A Bolshevist wireless message reports:

The British, following a bombardment of Onega, landed and re-captured the town.

Russian Officers Arrive

Archangel, July 30.—Five hundred Russian officers trained in England have arrived here en route to the front. There are indications that the front will soon be completely occupied by Russians. Many military experts are of opinion that the Bolshevists will not attack until the British withdrawal is completed. On the other hand, many believe that the Bolshevists will not be able to over-run North Russia as it is reported that thousands of Siberian prisoners from Germany are arriving within the next few weeks.

U.S. MAIL OUT TOMORROW

Mail for the United States, to go on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Empress of Asia, will close at the American Post Office at four o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Registered letters and parcels will be received until three o'clock.

A mail will be despatched to Manila on the C.P.O.S. liner Monteagle Saturday morning. Letters will be received at the American Postal Agency until five o'clock this afternoon.

Allied Council Finds That Coal Situation Is Of Utmost Gravity

Vital Necessity Of Increased Production To Be Urged Upon European Governments

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 4.—The Supreme Economic Council sitting in London on August 1 and 2, discussed, among other things, the difficulty of securing for Europe adequate supplies of coal, food and raw materials.

The coal situation is recognised as of the utmost gravity as the coal production in Europe has fallen to a dangerously low figure.

The Council has referred these questions to special sub-committees, of which that on coal meets in Paris today.

The Council further decided to urge on the various Governments the vital necessity of increasing the production and reducing the consumption of coal in Europe during the present period of short supplies.

The Council took special notice of the grave situation in Italy as regards coal.

Suspect Is Charged As The Instigator Of Ex-Official's Murder

Chinese Arrested In Connection With Shooting Of Former Governor Of Kiangsu

A Chinese named Wong Pao-shang appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Spiker and Magistrate Li on the charge of instigating the murder of Ting Pau-chen, former governor of Kiangsu, who was shot to death while riding in a ricsha on Shanhaikwan Road on February 8 of this year.

The accused is the keeper of a ricsha shop near the scene of the shooting and Detective Inspector Cruickshank testified that he had been arrested as a result of publication of an alleged confession of the real murderer. This man, one Woo Hwo-ning, it was stated, had gone to Kompo where there had been serious trouble and where he was killed by a confederate. According to his dying declaration, published in the Chinese newspapers, Woo had not only murdered Ting but had slain another man in Shanghai as well. Wong had been under observation by the police for some time and was arrested following the publication of the alleged confession, it being feared that he would run away.

The evidence against the accused, the Detective Inspector said, was that he bore animosity to the former official, who was connected with a certain Kompo Guild. Inquiry had been made of the Military Governor but no confirmation of the newspaper report had been received and further information from the authorities concerned was being sought. A man who has recently come to Shanghai to visit Ting's family declares that the statement by Woo was actually made and has been sent here.

In answer to the court the accused said that he was a native of Kompo, denied that he was at all acquainted with the man Woo and declared that the charge against him was false. The case was adjourned for one week.

FRANCHISE FOR TRAMWAY IS GRANTED IN CANTON

Corporation Of Chinese And Foreign Share Holders Is Registered In Hongkong

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, August 7.—The Municipality has signed an agreement granting a franchise to a tramway syndicate consisting of Peter Hing, Sam Kee and Thomas Machines to build a tramway.

The corporation is to be registered in Hongkong and admits Chinese and foreign shareholders.

LOS ANGELES OFFICIAL BOMB ATTACK VICTIM

Former Federal Prosecutor And His Wife Believed Burned To Death

(Reuter's Service)

Los Angeles, August 3.—A bomb explosion followed by a fire this morning destroyed the house of the former Assistant Federal Attorney-General, Mr. Oscar Lawler, who with his wife has probably been fatally burned.

It is believed that this outrage is in revenge for Lawler's prosecution of some dynamiters several years ago.

French Trade Policy Outlined By Official

Shipping Controller States Co-operation Of Allies Is Expected

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 2.—The French Shipping Controller yesterday stated that France buys largely from the Allies, expecting them to help her to live. A League of Nations which would remain political and not develop into an economic organ would certainly lack life and reality.

Polk Expects Delay In Senate On Treaty

Tells Paris Journalists It Is Not Likely To Be Ratified This Month

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 2.—Mr. Frank Polk, the American Assistant Secretary of State and the new Chief of the American Peace Delegation, receiving the Parisian journalists, said it was not likely that the Senate would ratify the Peace Treaty before September.

Strike At Tokio Over; Papers Again Publish

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, August 2.—A compromise has been effected in the strike and the papers begin to publish this evening.

PLEDGE TO ALLIES IS FOR ORDERLY RULE IN HUNGARY

Constituent Assembly To Determine Nature Of New Government

TO RESTORE PEACE

Armistice Is Declared Pending Decision Of Council At Paris

LOWERS RED FLAG

Cabinet Issues Manifesto That Private Property Will Be Restored

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, August 3.—A message from Budapest states that Agoston, the new Foreign Minister, in an interview, said they would establish peace and a system of democracy and give a pledge to the Entente to convoke a constituent national assembly. The new government will be determined by the constituent assembly.

The Foreign Minister was of opinion that the intentions of the Entente were manifested in the fact that the Entente is immediately concluding an armistice and beginning peace negotiations. Measures have already been taken to suspend hostilities. He said that it was at the wish of the Entente that certain members of the old government were retained in the new cabinet.

To Suspend Hostilities

Copenhagen, August 3.—A message from Vienna reports:

The Italian Mission at Budapest has telegraphed to M. Clemenceau that the new Government has accepted the proposal previously made by the Allies that hostilities between the Allies and the Hungarians should be suspended pending the decisions of the Supreme Allied Council and has requested an Armistice with the River Theiss as the line of demarcation against the Rumanians.

Herr Weltzer, President of the Budapest Worker's and Soldier's Council, has arrived in Vienna. He has been commissioned by the new Ministry to open negotiations with the Entente.

A message from Budapest states that Herr Haubrich, the new War Minister, has decreed the strictest martial law and perfect order prevails.

Red Flag Comes Down

Copenhagen, August 3.—A message from Budapest states that the Red flag was removed from most of the buildings in Budapest yesterday morning and a crowd of citizens hoisted the national flag on the public buildings amidst loud cheering.

Property Restored

Berlin, August 3.—A message from Vienna states:

The first meeting of the new Hungarian Cabinet decided to issue a manifesto to all the nations announcing the restoration of private property in Hungary. Apparently the Soviets did not succeed in selling any considerable amount of securities, and it is hoped that property is safe in most cases.

News Is Confirmed

Paris, August 3.—The Allied Supreme Council in Paris has received from the Allied military representatives confirmation of the news of Bela Kun's resignation and the appointment of an Hungarian Socialist Ministry.

To Convoke Assembly

Vienna, August 3.—Herr Julius Poidel has informed Reuter's Agency that the Government is determined to convoke a national Assembly at the earliest possible moment.

Communism has failed in Hungary mainly because the world revolution upon which they relied with absolute confidence had not occurred and also because no military help had been received from Russia.

Bela Kun In Vienna

Vienna, August 3.—Bela Kun and two other People's Commissaries have arrived and have been taken to an internment camp.

Berlin, August 2.—A message from Vienna states:

The resignation of the Soviet Government at Budapest was decided upon under trade union pressure at a sitting of the Governing Council, where Bela Kun made a very gloomy

report on the military and political situation.

The new Premier named Peidel—not Beidel—is a compositor.

Arrest On Frontier

Vienna, August 3.—A Hungarian commissary named Szamuely tried to cross the Austrian frontier near Wiener-Neustadt but was prevented by gendarmes. He committed suicide. A large sum of money was found on his body.

RECEPTION TO STUDENTS GIVEN THIS AFTERNOON

University Club To Entertain 200 Chinese Young Men And Women At Columbia Club

General Lu's forty-piece military band of Chinese will supply the music at the reception to be given by the American University Club of China at the Columbia Country Club, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The program will consist of dancing, refreshments, Chinese juggling, and a short program of speeches by Americans and Chinese. About 200 Chinese men and women students who are sailing on August 16 for America will be the guests at the reception and the total attendance is expected to be in excess of 400, consisting of members of the University Club, Columbia Country Club and the American Club and their families, and also any guests that they may invite.

Chinese Is Charged With Incendiarism

Man Believed To Have Started Tsepoo Road Blaze Put Under Observation

Lu Sz-yien, an unemployed Chinese, appeared before Assessor Spiker and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of setting fire to a dwelling house at 80 Tsepoo Road Wednesday afternoon. The case was remanded two weeks and the accused was ordered placed under observation in hospital to determine his sanity.

Evidence was given by Chief Officer Pett of the Fire Brigade to the effect that evidently all the articles in the room where the fire originated had been piled in the center of the floor, saturated with kerosene and fired.

The accused was arrested running from the scene of the fire, swinging a hammer in one hand and a sword in the other and with blood streaming from his forehead. He told the detective who siezed him that he was running from his home, which was afire. A man living in rooms beneath that where the blaze originated told of hearing a noise upstairs and of going to investigate. He said that he met the accused, who threatened him with the hammer and drove him downstairs. When he returned with help the place was burning.

The accused denied having set the fire and declared that he had been assaulted by other dwellers in the house and was fleeing.

Tsinanfu Commander Has Three Executed

Death Penalties Imposed By General Ma On Victims Without Trial

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsinanfu, August 4.—Early Monday morning, General Ma summarily executed three Mohammedans, apparently because these men were leaders of "Ten Men Groups" (Shih Ren Tuan) and because General Ma, who is himself a Mohammedan, had a personal grudge against these men.

One of the victims, Ma Yun-t'ing, was a native physican, 68 years of age, who had rendered professional services to both General Ma and to Mrs. Ma. Before being put to death the old man was frightfully tortured by means of red hot irons. The other two were younger men, two Brothers named Chu.

Thus under the cover of martial law, which was declared on July 30, General Ma is trampling under foot the civil rights of the people.

Long Tack Sam Tonight

Long Tack Sam and his versatile Company of Chinese magicians, acrobats and variety performers will tonight open an engagement of three nights at the Olympic Theatre. The Company recently returned from Manila and prior to the trip to the Philippines, played in pratically every large city in Europe and the United States.

Long is probably the foremost Chinese magician who performs in foreign countries and the members of his company have been selected for their ability and versatility. Long and his troupe will shortly leave for the United States where they are under contract to go on on the Keith Circuit.

Tonight's performance starts at 9.15 o'clock. Bookings may be made at Moutrie's.

PHONE WEST 189
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77 ROUTE VALLON

OMSK FINANCIAL STATE SHOWS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Report Is Issued On Affairs Of Government And On Banking Institutions

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 4.—The following telegram from Omsk, dated July 30, concerning the financial position of the Omsk Government and banking institutions in Siberia, has been received by the Russian Legation:

The taxation receipts of the Omsk Government treasury during the first six months of the present year have reached an average monthly sum of 140,000,000 roubles as compared with 50,000,000 during the second half of last year. The revenue during the first half of the present year totalled 843,000,000 roubles, comprising: liquor monopoly 246,000,000 roubles compared with 44,000,000 roubles during the second half of last year, excise 80,000,000 roubles compared with 24,500,000 roubles, customs 98,000,000 compared with 53,000,000 roubles, direct taxes 45,000,000 roubles compared with 20,500,000, posts and telegraphs 69,000,000 roubles, duties 41,000,000 roubles compared with 10,000,000 during the second half of last year, railways 244,000,000 roubles compared with 135,000,000, forests 19,000,000 compared with 12,500,000.

The total income of the Omsk Government during the second half of 1918 was 360,000,000 roubles. The income has thus nearly trebled during the first half of 1919.

Bank Figures Striking

The figures concerning banking institutions are still more striking. On January 1 last, cash in private banks in Siberia totalled 33,000,000 roubles compared with 4,102,000,000 on July 1 last. The balance of interest bearing current accounts in the branches of the State Bank was 230,000,000 roubles on January 1 compared with 435,000,000 on July 1, while on July 1, 1918, they totalled only 34,000,000. The same balances in private banks totalled 328,000,000 roubles on January 1 and 414,000,000 on July 1. Deposits in the State Savings Bank on January 1 amounted to 278,000,000 roubles and on July 1 to 385,000,000.

17,200 pounds (English troy weight) of gold were delivered to the Omsk Government Treasury last year and 7,300 pounds were added up to July 1 last, being mainly local production. The first six months of this year also yielded 1,200 pounds of platinum.

Goods to the value of 464,000,000 were imported into Siberia during the first six months of 1919 compared with 537,000,000 roubles for the whole of last year. Exports have already nearly doubled.

983,000,000 roubles worth of 20 and 40 roubles Kerensky notes have been withdrawn from circulation. The withdrawal from circulation of different local paper money substitutes is also being actively pursued. Among these are Amur bonds, Chita and Tsentrosibir bonds, checks of the Tomsk and Habarovsk State Banks, Ufa obligations, Orenburg banknotes, Ekaterinburg and Kama region paper money substitutes, and coupons and obligations of the Provisional Russian Government internal loan, totalling altogether, excluding the last mentioned, 445,000,000 roubles. These measures will greatly improve the currency situation.

Payment For Robbery

Peking, August 4.—Reuter's Agency learns, with reference to the reimbursement by the Omsk Government to the Chinese representative at Omsk of the sum of six and a half million roubles confiscated by officers of Attaman Semenoff's detachment, that the money was handed over after the matter had been investigated by a special commission, which decided that the special provisions of the 1914 law forbidding the export of roubles, could be applied. These provide for exceptions being made by individual grant. The Chinese Government was, moreover, asked to guarantee that no part of the above mentioned sum would in any way be used for the spread of Bolshevik propaganda, and the remittance was made to the Chinese representative at Omsk on receipt of a formal assurance to this effect.

News Brevities

The Empress of Asia is due at Woosung from Hongkong tonight at midnight and passengers will arrive at the Customs Jetty about ten o'clock tomorrow morning. The outgoing tender, with passengers for Japan ports and Vancouver, is to leave the Customs Jetty at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow evening.

* * *

Twenty-three Chinese living in the Hongkew district appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on charges of keeping dogs without licenses. They were fined at the rate of $1 per dog, one defendant having to pay for three canines.

* * *

Two shop assistants were fined $5 each and cautioned in the Mixed Court yesterday for endangering the peace and good order of the Settlement through distribution of certain pamphlets purporting to have been issued by a cotton merchants' association and advocating the Japanese boycott.

* * *

The keeper of a shop at 332 Canton Road was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for keeping opium for sale. A number of tins of prepared opium were seized by the police, as well as 1,300 empty tins from which opium had been removed. The accused pleaded that he had kept an opium shop between the 5th and 7th years of the Republic but had sold none of the drug since then and that the stuff seized was left over stock.

* * *

The Liengyi Benevolent Association, established a year ago for the purpose of providing coffins and burial for the poor people, has made a request for funds. Donations are to be sent to the President, Mr. Loh Wen-tsong, Liengyi Benevolent Association, 1179-81 Huchow Road.

* * *

Members of the Shanghai Cricket Club are reminded that all applications for reservations for the Club's "Joy night" next Monday must be in the hands of the secretary by 5 p.m. today.

* * *

The Rev. A. J. Stearn, formerly chaplain of St. Andrew's, Shanghai, and assistant chaplain at Holy Trinity Cathedral here, has been appointed chaplain and assistant master at the Diocesan Boys' School, Hongkong.

* * *

The Indian watchman who first appeared in the British Police Court Wednesday on charges of assaulting Jagat Singh, a Sikh policeman, was fined $5 by Judge Skinner Turner when the case was resumed yesterday.

* * *

A fine of $23 was imposed by the Mixed Court yesterday on a chauffeur charged with operating a car without lights and running into a coolie on Nanking Road. The accused was also ordered to pay $10 to the injured man.

FRANCE'S CELEBRATION TRIBUTE TO SOLDIERS

School Children's Gathering In Sorbonne Amphitheatre Is Principal Event

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 3.—France began the celebration of the declaration of war in 1914 as a national thanksgiving to the soldiers of France. The principal ceremony in Paris was a meeting of 1,100 school children in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, when 500 French combatants were present.

President Poincare delivered an address stating that victory is not an end: it is a beginning and means that a nation that goes to sleep never wakes again.

DRINK
RED ROC
The Perfect Water

BOLSHEVIKI ARE FACTOR IN HARBIN RAIL STRIKE

Measures Taken To Deal With Attack On Prison To Free Arrested Leaders

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, August 6.—The railway situation here is unchanged. It is understood the Chinese military authorities are prepared to take active measures to defend the railway.

Yesterday evening the local railway authorities learned that Bolshevist workmen had decided to attack the prison and liberate the leaders of the strike arrested by General Pleshkoff. Consequently the Chinese authorities despatched a strong detachment to guard the prison.

Great inconvenience is being caused to the passenger trains at Hantao-Hedzi station owing to the railway strike. The impossibility of securing sufficient food for the passengers has created an alarming situation and resulted in an armed conflict. Some officers volunteered to conduct one train to Harbin, but were fired at by Bolshevist workmen near the station and forced to return. Two persons were killed and three wounded.

General Pleshkoff has despatched an armored train to Hantao-Hedzi to quell the disorders, with what result is not yet known.

Report Tells Of Conflict On Southern Front

(Reuter's Service)

Ekaterinodar, July 18.—Describing the situation prior to the recent fighting, Reuter's correspondent says that three divisions of Bolshevists had arrived from the Eastern front. The Kugan Cossacks harrassing the Bolshevists captured a thousand in a single engagement, besides inflicting numerous casualties.

The workmen at Kharkoff are bitterly incensed against the Jews and openly protest against General Denikin's prohibition of pogroms.

Surplus Army Stores In U.S. To Be Sold

Order Of War Department Is Issued As Measure To Reduce Cost Of Living

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 3.—For the purpose of reducing the cost of living, the War Department has ordered the immediate sale to the general public of all surplus army foodstuffs.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters today.
HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

New Specials Class Starts Next Week

Instructions for the new class of special constables will commence at the Gordon Road depot at 8:30 p.m. next Wednesday it is announced and applications for enlistment will be considered if received before August 12. Special constables wishing to rehear lectures or practise with the revolver should attend on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays on and after next Wednesday.

FRENCH FLIER DIES

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, August 2.—A French aviation officer named Agout died yesterday morning in Yokohama of apoplexy.

TRANSLATION

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FOUR GOVERNORS RULING IN PROVINCE OF HUNAN

One Officially Appointed By Peking Has But Limited Sphere Of Influence

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Changsha, August 3.—Hunan presents the unusual situation of [redacted] ruled by four [redacted] Tso-Man- there and As seen leave gerly lining der.

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in ng a nent, in huns or ven- yuan hih- to ided uar- their been Hsin pro- ite that ence o a of firin one him not of yed lers orld who heir ent un- ed. een un n- of ve es ei- ss. th he to of he on- ury a'e- the pro- mes

[redacted] leader. Twice he has been Tuchun, and twice replaced by northern governors. He is no military personality, and should never again consent to take power as a military officer. But given the position of civil governor of Hunan he would hold the province together more easily than any other man who could be found for the place, because he commands the respect and affection of every Hunanese.

It makes one think of feudal lords and barons of old, dividing their areas, withholding themselves from armed conflict for a season. Sometimes one feels that it would rid the province of an incubus if the contending factions could fight it out. But poor Hunan has suffered too much already for two years past to suggest any further struggle, and patiently submits to a ridiculous situation. Could the powers who in Paris and Washington and London calmly discuss international matters really appreciate the need for unification of China, in railway administration, in banking and otherwise, they would no longer play with the menace that makes private loans possible and, without saying so openly, encourages militarism.

[redacted] is progressing satisfactorily, and Governor Kuo reports that there is no reason why the whole matter should not be settled locally. The Japanese, however, wish to have the final settlement made at Peking, and this point is under discussion here now. The Chinese do not regard the affair as of sufficient importance for a diplomatic settlement and are making a strong stand in favor of smoothing it over locally.

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SHANTUNG MEN CABLE THANKS TO U.S. SENATE

Developments At Washington In Contest Over Treaty Being Watched In Peking

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, August 3.—The Shantung members of Parliament and the representatives of the Shantung Guild met at the Guild House yesterday and sent the following message of thanks to the United States Senate for that body's efforts to uphold China's rights in Shantung:

"The people of this country thank you for your strong fighting in behalf of right and justice, which have been so disregarded in the case of Tsingtau. Recently the Japanese have been guilty of further violations of the law in Shantung and we have refrained from breaking with them only because we still have your country to depend upon as a supporter and upholder of what is right. We appreciate deeply the attitude of the United States Senate towards the Shantung clause of the peace treaty, and we hope you will continue to maintain this attitude and stand out for justice to China, so that every cause for a future war in the Far East may be done away with."

Another telegram was sent to the United States Senate yesterday, the authors of this second message being the Peking Students' Union. The message reads: "Senate, Washington, D.C., Hearty thanks for supporting China's claims. Japan is maltreating our students in Shantung. We appeal that you persist in your righteous stand."

Popular interest in the Shantung debates in the United States Senate is growing here from day to day. The vernacular newspapers publish all news, both by cable and by mail, that comes from America on this subject and all classes of the Peking community are discussing the stand of the Republican Senators and expressing the hope that the Shantung clause will not be ratified by the United States. Even the Chinese shopkeepers and coolies read the Shantung news in their colloquial dailies, talk it over, and see in the stand of the United States Senate the last hope of China as far as Shantung is concerned. Everyone feels that if the Shantung clause is not ratified by the United States, the Chinese cause will gain a great moral background that may enable the Government and the people to make good their claims to what they consider justice in regard to Shantung.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant S. V. C., headquarters: Town Hall, Shanghai, August 7, 1919:

No. 65.—Leave: Short leave has been granted to the following officers.

Capt. L. E. Canning from August 7, 1919, to August 20, 1919.

Capt. J. D. Gordon from August 9, 1919, to October 9, 1919.

Capt. F. W. Foster from August 5, 1919, to August 25, 1919.

Today's Band Programs

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

(a) in the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 5:30 p.m:

1. March—The Lion Heart...Hansen
2. Overture—Giovanne d'Arco Verdi
3. Waltz—Odalisque ....Grey
4. Selection—Reminiscences of Scotland ....Godfrey
5. Intermezzo—Moonlight ...Bogetti
6. Selection—In Coonland...Ridgood

(b) in the Public Garden at 4:9 p.m:

1. March—Heroes All ....Bolleg
2. Overture—Greeting ....Mahi
3. Waltz—The Call of the Woods Tyers
4. Selection—Carmen ....Rizet
5. (a) One Step—Peter Gink...Cobb
   (b) Gavotte Charming ...Bogetti
6. Waltz—Grande Valse de Concert ....Mattei
7. (a) Song—Mona ....Adams
   (b) Fox Trot—The Chest of the Ukulele ....Smith
8. Selection—Faust ....Gounod

A. de Kayser,
Conductor-in-Charge.

McTyeire School Report

The student body of McTyeire High School, submits the following financial report of the play "Everywoman" given at the Lyceum Theater on July 1, 2 and 3 to raise funds for the establishment of free schools for the poor:

Receipts		
Sale of tickets, programs and sweets for three performances ..... about		$5,000.00
Payments		
Hire of theater, including electric lights and scenery	$442.05	
Hire of orchestra for two nights	99.00	
Hire of piano	10.00	
Costumes	106.15	
Printing, purchase of Sweets, and sundry expenses	251.75	
		$909.95

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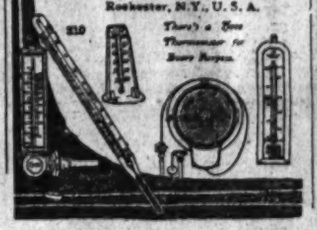

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Full Text Of Wilson's Address In Giving Peace Treaty to Senate

Some Compromises With Principle, He Says, Were Necessary Because Of Secret Treaties Entered Into In 'Days When Might And Right Were Confused'

THE full text of President Wilson's address to the United States Senate in submitting the Treaty of Peace for its ratification is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate: The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me either to summarise or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session as you may prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them. I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterisation of its scope and purpose.

Problems Of Peace Conference

In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognisant if what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field in which the old lines of international relationship and the new alike followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them.

The cross-currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the Congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the government of the United States.

That part was dictated by the role America had played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

America's Purpose In Entering War

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side of the sea. We entered, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy and even the validity of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation, and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizen as against the autocratic authority of his governors.

And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of peace in no other capacity.

Allied Hope At Low Ebb

The hopes of the nations allied against the Central Powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere among them, except in the stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realise what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety.

That first, never to be forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris —had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and began the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back: were never to thrust successfully forward again.

Americans In France Restore Hope

And yet there was no confident hope. Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy —with no heart for festivity, little zest for hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts. They have themselves told us so.

The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady, comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made everyone who saw then that memorable day realise that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops.

Made Victory Certain

A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of these spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor. They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts, and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance, their fighting made victory certain.

They were recognised as crusaders and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle, and their officers were worthy of them. This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps, since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there.

Pays High Tribute To Fighters

They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause. They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

But I speak now of what they meant to the men by whose sides they fought and to the people with simplicity, as friends who asked only to be of service. They were for all the visible embodiment of America.

America Made Living Reality

What they did made America and all that she stood for a living reality in the thoughts not only of the people of France, but also of tens of millions of men and women throughout all the toiling nations of a world standing everywhere in peril of its freedom and of the loss of everything it held dear, in deadly fear that its bonds were never to be loosed, its hopes forever to be mocked and disappointed.

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realise the hopes of the people who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

Old Entanglements Stood In Way

Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way—promises which governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory, and extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them, had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside.

It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter. But, with very few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influence, the illegitimate purposes, the demoralising ambitions, the international counsels and expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth.

Justice And Right Action

It had been our privilege to formulate the principles which were accepted as the basis of the peace, but they had been accomplished, not because we had come in to hasten and assure the victory and insisted upon them, but because they were readily acceded to as the principles to which honorable and enlightened minds everywhere had been bred. They spoke the conscience of the world as well as the conscience of America and I am happy to pay my tribute of respect and gratitude to the able forward-looking men with whom it was my privilege to co-operate for their unfailing spirit of co-operation, their constant effort to accommodate the interests they represented to the principles we were all agreed upon.

The difficulties, which were many lay in the circumstances, not often in the men. Almost without exception the men who led had caught the true and full vision of the problem of peace as an indivisible whole, a problem, not of mere adjustments of interest, but of justice and right action.

Receivers Of Bankrupt Nations

The atmosphere in which the conference worked seemed created, not by the ambitions of strong governments, but by the hopes and aspirations of small nations and of peoples hitherto under bondage to the power that victory had shattered and destroyed. Two great empires had been forced into political bankruptcy and we were the receivers.

Our task was not only to make peace with the Central Empires and remedy the wrong their armies had done. The Central Empires had lived in open violation of many of the very rights for which the war had been fought, dominating alien peoples over whom they had no natural right to rule, enforcing, not obedience but veritable bondage, exploiting those who were weak for the benefit of those who were masters and overlords only by force of arms. There could be no peace until the whole order of Central Europe was set right.

New Nations To Be Created

That meant that new nations were to be created—Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary itself. No part of ancient Poland had ever in any true sense become a part of Germany or of Austria or of Russia, Bohemia was alien in every thought and hope to the monarchy of which she had so long been an artificial part, and the uneasy partnership between Austria and Hungary had been one rather of interest than of kinship or sympathy.

The Slavs, whom Austria had chosen to force into her empire on the south, were kept to their obedience by nothing but fear. Their hearts were with their kinsmen in the Balkans. These were all arrangements of power, not arrangements of national union or association. It was the imperative task of those who would make peace and make it intelligently to establish a new order which would rest upon the free choice of peoples rather than upon the arbitrary authority of Hohenzollerns.

New Slavic State Necessary

More than that great populations bound by sympathy and actual kind to Rumania were also linked against their will to the conglomerate Austro-Hungarian monarchy or to other alien sovereignties, and it was part of the task of peace to make a new Rumania as well as a new slavic state clustering about Servia.

And no natural frontiers could be found to these new fields of adjustment and redemption. It was necessary to look constantly forward to other related tasks. The German colonies were to be disposed of. They had not been governed; they had been exploited merely, without thought of the interest or even the ordinary human rights of their inhabitants.

Turkish Empire Fallen Apart

The Turkish Empire, moreover, had fallen apart, as the Austro-Hungarian had. It had never had real unity. It had been held together only by pitiless, inhuman force. Its people cried aloud for release, for succor from unspeakable distress, for all that the new day of hope seemed at last to bring within its dawn. Peoples hitherto in utter darkness were to be led out into the same light and given at last a helping hand. Undeveloped peoples and peoples ready for recognition, but not yet ready to assume the full responsibilities of statehood were to be given adequate guarantees of friendly protection, guidance and assistance.

And out of the execution of these great enterprises of liberty sprang opportunities to attempt what statesmen had never found the way before to do; an opportunity to throw safeguards about the rights of racial, national and religious minorities by solemn international covenant; an opportunity to limit and regulate military establishments where they were most likely to be mischievous; an opportunity to effect a complete and systematic internationalisation of waterways and railways which were necessary to the free economic life of more than one nation, and to clear many of the normal channels of commerce of unfair obstructions of law or of privilege, and the very welcome opportunity to secure for labor the concerted protection of definite international pledges of principle and practice.

Tasks Thrust Upon Peace Delegates

These were not tasks which the conference looked about it to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them. In all quarters of the world old established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before. They had to be set right by applying some uniform principle of justice or enlightened expediency. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done.

New States Need Protection

New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and won for them their independence. Ill-governed colonies could not be put in the hands of governments which were to act as trustees for their people and not as their masters if there was to be no common authority among the nations to which they were to be responsible in the execution of their trusts.

Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, in arms or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements could not be assured if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency, if its execution in such matters were to be left to the low and uncertain processes of co-operation by ordinary methods of negotiation.

Need For New Agency Apparent

If the peace conference itself was to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the governments to which the world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement regions like the Saar Basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which did not involve a transfer of political sovereignty and which contemplated a final determination of its political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date.

No free city like Danzig could be created which was under elaborate international guarantees to accept exceptional obligations with regard to the use of its port and exceptional relations with a state of which it was not to form a part; properly safeguarded plebescites could not provide for where populations were at some future date to make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain and uniform method of arbitration could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties or final decision with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself.

Supervision Of Germany

The long continued supervision of the task of reparation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed but which it was recognised might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced would be impracticable.

The promises governments were making to one another about the way in which labor was to be dealt with, by law not only but in fact as well, would remain a mere humane thesis if there was to be no common tribunal of opinion and judgment to which liberal statesmen could resort for the influences which alone might secure their redemption.

League Of Nations Indispensable

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world—the world of civilised men.

That there should be a League of Nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understandings of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world, had been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the Central Powers. The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected.

Practical Men Agreed

But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a council of perfection which practical men, long experienced in the world of affairs, must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings. It was only the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced from day to day, from one stage of conference to another, that it became evident that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of politics might make available, if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decisions would be recognised as decisions which all must respect.

Assured Effect to Peace Treaty

And so the most practical, the most skeptical among them turned more and more to the League as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect either to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace.

The fact that the covenant of the League was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon, while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier. The conference was, after all, not to be ephemeral. The concert of nations was to continue, under a definite covenant which had been agreed upon and which all were convinced was workable. They could go forward with confidence to make arrangements intended to be permanent.

Council Of Necessity

The most practical of the conferees were at last the most ready to refer to the League of Nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination, of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight.

What had seemed a council of perfection had come to seem a plain council of necessity. The League of Nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater every way than a mere instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognised that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conference that it should create such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation such as this which has just ended, forever impossible.

Cry From Stricken Europe

A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone forth to the sacrifice, that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted.

It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because one nation desired dominion and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliance. War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of Europe—of every arrangement of the world—that preceded the war. Restive peoples had been told that fleets and armies which they toiled to sustain meant peace; and they now knew that they had been lied to; that fleets and armies had been maintained to promote national ambitions and meant war. They knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force—always force. And they knew that it was intolerable.

Every true heart in the world, and every enlightened judgment demanded that, at whatever cost of independent action, every government that took thought for its people or for justice or for ordered freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics.

Statesmen might see difficulties, but the people could see none and brooked no denial. A war in which they had been bled white to beat the terror that lay concealed in every balance of power must not end in a mere victory of arms and a new balance. The monster that had resorted to arms must be put in chains that could not be broken. The united power of free nations must put a stop to aggression, and the world must be given peace. If there was not the will or the intelligence to accomplish that now, there must be another and a final war and the world must be swept clean of every power that could renew the terror.

League Only Hope for Mankind

The League of Nations was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind. Again and again had the demon of war been cast out of the house of the peoples and the house swept clean by a treaty of peace; only to prepare a time when he would enter in again with spirits worse than himself. The house must now be given a tenant who could hold it against all such.

Convenient, indeed indispensable, as statesmen found the newly planned League of Nations to be for the execution of present plans of peace and reparation, they saw it in new aspect

(Continued on Page 6)

BABY'S TONGUE TELLS

Of Troubles That Yield To Baby's Own Tablets

Little tongues that cannot talk tell mothers just as plainly that their owners are not well.

When baby's tongue is white and coated, or yellow, especially towards the root, it is a sign of disturbance of the stomach, indigestion, cold or feverishness. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic, and safely even in the youngest babe, in curing these disorders. They should be close at every mother's hand these summer months when children grow languid and their appetite fickle.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed absolutely harmless and free from opiates. They gently regulate the bowels, are a remedy for simple fever, colic, constipation and diarrhoea; make teething easy, destroy worms, promote health-giving sleep and regular development.

Of chemists, also post free of 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Oriental Motor Company
77 ROUTE VALLON

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Virgina Cigarette
of exceptional quality

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Tins of 50
and
Boxes of 10
Cigarettes

Westminster
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London

-:- Lawn Tennis -:-

The first round of the newly formed Lawn Tennis League was played off yesterday afternoon when the Columbia Country Club were at home to the Shanghai Cricket Club, the Shanghai Recreation Club to the Japanese Tennis Club and the Portuguese Sporting Association to the Cercle Sportif Francaise. The keenest contested couples in the Columbia C. C. versus Shanghai C. C. were the fourth couples of the homesters, it taking no less than 45 games before they succumbed to their visitors. The total sets lost constituted the principle by which a club lost the match and the Columbia C. C. had to admit defeat to the tune of 4 to 1.

In the S. R. C. versus J. T. C. the fourth couple again were responsible for the most interesting play when it took Willis and Stellingwerff 71 games before they had the better of Shimizu and Okano. The result of this match was also 4 to 1, in favor of the Recreation Club.

The result of the P. S. A. versus the C. S. F. was a draw, both teams winning two of the couples opposed. The premier couple, though, battled on till dark, when play had to be called with the score at 6-6 in the fifth set.

Columbia Country Club	Shanghai Cricket Club	Result
Sheldon and Gullek	Bannister and Butchard	6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
Squires and Gold	Wheen and Graham	2-6, 8-6, 9-6, 4-6.
Smith and Wetten	Caulton and Middleton	2-6, 3-6, 4-6.
Massey and Richards	Knight and Denham	2-6, 6-3, 4-6, 8-10.
Hagar and Nichols	Tribe and Beatty	1-6, 6-2, 5-7, 4-6.
Shanghai Recreation Club	**Japanese Tennis Club**	**Result**
Ollerdessen and Wade	Tanaka and Nakashima	6-1, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.
Main and Veitch	Yendo and Seo	4-6, 4-6, 3-6.
Hawes and Manley	Nakamura and Takisawa	6-1, 6-4, 7-5.
Willis and Stellingwerff	Shimizu and Okano	15-13, 6-1, 7-9, 4-6, 6-4.
Smith and Quincey	Kaji and Hibai	8-6, 6-1, 7-5.
Portuguese Tennis Ass.	**Cercle Sport Francaise**	**Result**
Leitao and Canavaro	Toussaint and McEachrar	6-4 3-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-6.
Oliveia and Roberts	Knowles and Chill	3-6, 4-6, 5-7.
Remedios and Leitao	Hargraves and Fleming	2-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-4.
Vieira and Silva	Campbell and Khrenoff	6-3, 6-1, 6-0.
Gomes and Aguiar	Nazer and Foster	9-7, 7-5, 2-6, 4-6, 5-7.

RED SOX BEAT BLUES; TWO WEEK-END GAMES

Hopkins Helps His Club To Win, 4-3, With Long Homer In Third

The Red Sox defeated the Blue Sox yesterday afternoon by a score of 4-3, both teams playing pretty fair ball. Hopkins hit a home run in the third, scoring Glauque ahead of him. The clout went clear to the right field matshed.

Read annexed a circuit clout in the fourth and Glauque hit for three sacks in the first inning. Thus three of the six hits made during the game went for extra bases.

Brown started in the box for the Red Sox but was lifted at the right time, Hoffman taking up the burden in the fourth. Bradley went the route for the Blues. Neither team could hit, Bradley allowing but three and Brown and Hoffman dealing out the same number between them.

Glauque, Brown and Westaway made good catches and Bristow caught a nice game.

The box score:

Red Sox

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bush, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Glauque, 3b	3	1	1	3	4	2	0
Hopkins, 1b	2	1	1	4	7	0	0
Bristow, c	3	0	0	0	7	1	0
Maher, cf	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Heen, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Passos, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p, ss	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
Hoffman, ss, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	22	4	3	8	21	8	4

Blue Sox

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bradley, p	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Crow, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Smith, 1b	4	0	1	1	8	1	0
Scott, ss	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sperry, rf, 2b	1	1	0	0	3	1	1
French, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Westaway, cf	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Reed, lf	3	1	1	4	0	0	0
Alexander, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kay, c	2	0	0	0	5	0	1
Totals	25	3	3	6	18	9	2

By innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Red Sox	0	2	2	0	0	0	x	4	3	4
Blue Sox	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	2
Hits by innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T		
Red Sox	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4		
Blue Sox	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3		

Earned runs—Red Sox, 1; Blue Sox, 2. Left on bases—Red Sox, 4; Blue Sox, 5. First base on errors—Red Sox, 1; Blue Sox, 3. Three base hit—Glauque. Home runs—Hopkins, Reed. Stolen bases—Hopkins, 2; Maher, Heen, Smith, 2; Westaway, 2; Bradley, Scott. Sacrifice hit—Passos. Struck out—by Hoffman, 4; by Brown, 3; by Bradley, 5. First base on balls—off Hoffman, 3; off Brown, 2; Double play—Westaway to French. Hit by pitcher—Scott by Hoffman. Passed ball—Kay. Wild pitch—Brown. Time of game—one hour. Umpire—Doyle.

Albany Plays Tomorrow

The U.S.S. Albany team and Shanghai are to play at the Race Course tomorrow afternoon and again on Sunday afternoon. Orr and Magee work for the sailors tomorrow with Scott throwing to Bristow for the locals.

Coolies vs. Kids Sunday

The coolies have issued a challenge to the kids of Shanghai. "Go far and wide and gather a gang," the Number One told young Cavanaugh and Cavvy has collected the crew. So the coolies will play the kids at the Race Course on Sunday morning.

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2. Tls. 1,000 at Ex. 5/- – £250 which at (say) 5 per cent. will earn an annual interest of £12 10s. 0d.

   Tls. 950 invested in Municipal Debentures will earn an annual interest of Tls. 70, which, if remitted Home at Ex. 5/-, will produce £17 10s. 0d.
3. The higher exchange rises the greater will be the Sterling equivalent of interest paid in silver.
4. The lower exchange falls the greater will be the capital appreciation of silver debentures.
5. There are two sides to every question. Weigh these points carefully, and remember that the capital expenditure now being undertaken by the Municipality is for the benefit of the Ratepayers of Shanghai.

Application Forms and further Particulars can be obtained from the Finance Department,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Telephon Building (2nd Floor), SHANGHAI.

Full Text Of Wilson's Peace Message To Senate

(Continued from Page 4)

before their work was finished. They saw it as the main object of the peace, as the only thing that could complete it or make it worth while. They saw it as the hope of the world, and that hope they did not dare to disappoint.

Shall we or any other free people hesitate to accept this great duty? Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?

Minor Compromises Necessary

And so the result of the conference of peace, so far as Germany is concerned, stands complete. The difficulties encountered were very many. Sometimes they seemed insuperable. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations—interests which directly or indirectly affected almost every nation in the world—without many minor compromises.

The treaty as a result is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written. But results were worked out which on the whole bear test. I think that it will be found that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable, nowhere cut to the heart of any principle. The work of the conference squares, as a whole, with the principles agreed upon as the basis of the peace as well as with the practical possibilities of the international situations which had to be faced and dealt with as facts.

Treaty With France Coming Later

I shall presently have occasion to lay before you a special treaty with France, whose object is the temporary protection of France from unprovoked aggression by the power with whom this treaty of peace has been negotiated. Its terms link it with this treaty. I take the liberty, however, of reserving it for special explication on another occasion.

The role which America was to play in the conference seemed determined, as I have said, before my colleagues and I got to Paris—determined by the universal expectations of the nations whose representatives, drawn from all quarters of the globe, we were to deal with.

It was universally recognised that America had entered the war to promote no private or peculiar interest of her own, but only as the champion of rights which she was glad to share with free men and lovers of justice everywhere.

We Formulated Peace Principle

We had formulated the principles upon which the settlement was to be made—the principles upon which the armistice had been agreed to and the parleys of peace undertaken—and to see the treaty of peace formulated along the actual lines of those principles—and desired nothing else.

We were welcomed as disinterested friends. We were resorted to as arbiters in many a difficult matter. It was recognised that our material aid would be indispensable in the days to come, when industry and credit would have to be brought back to their normal operation again and communities beaten to the ground assisted to their feet once more, and it was taken for granted, I am proud to say, that we would play the helpful friend in these things as in all others without prejudice or favor.

We were generously accepted as the unaffected champions of what was right. It was a very responsible role to play; but I am happy to report that the fine group of Americans who helped with their expert advice in each part of the varied settlements sought in every transaction to justify the high confidence reposed in them.

Measure Of Our Big Opportunity

And that confidence, it seems to me, is the measure of our opportunity and of our duty in the days to come, in which the new hope of the peoples of the world is to be fulfilled or disappointed. The fact that America is the friend of the nations, whether they be rivals or associates, is no new fact. It is only the discovery of it by the rest of the world that is new.

America may be said to have just reached her majority as a world power. It was almost exactly twenty-one years ago that the result of the war with Spain put us unexpectedly in possession of rich islands on the other side of the world and brought us into association with other governments in the control of the West Indies.

It was regarded as a sinister and ominous thing by the statesmen of more than one European chancellory that we should have extended our power beyond the confines of our continental dominions. They were accustomed to think of new neighbors as a new menace, as rivals, as watchful enemies.

Anxiety Here at Home

There were persons amongst us at home who looked with deep disapproval and avowed anxiety on such extensions of our national authority over distant islands and over peoples whom they feared we might exploit, not serve and assist. But we have not exploited them.

We have been their friends and have sought to serve them. And our dominion has been a menace to no other nation. We redeemed our honor to the utmost in our dealings with Cuba. She is weak, but absolutely free; and it is her trust in us that makes her free.

Weak peoples everywhere stand ready to give us any authority among them that will assure them a like friendly oversight and direction. They know that there is no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides. Our isolation was ended twenty years ago; and now fear of it is ended also, our counsel and association sought after and desired. There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world.

America Can Only Go Forward

The war and the conference of peace now sitting in Paris seem to me to have answered that question. Our participation in the war established our position among the nations and nothing but our own mistaken action can alter it.

It was not an accident or a matter of sudden choice that we are no longer isolated and devoted to a policy which has only our own interest and advantage for its object. It was our duty to go on if we were indeed the champions of liberty and right. We answered to the call of duty in a way so spirited, so utterly without thought of what we spent of blood and treasure, so effective, so worthy of the admiration of true men everywhere, so at last in the flesh, in noble action, we wrought out of the stuff of all that was heroic, that the whole world saw a great ideal asserted and vindicated by a nation they had deemed material and now found to be composed of the spiritual forces that must free men of every nation from every unworthy bondage.

Our New Responsibility

It is thus that a new role and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we would all wish to lift to yet higher levels of service and achievement.

The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who led us into this way. We can not turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else.

BOYCOTT FLOURISHING IN EASTERN SHANTUNG

All Classes Lending Support To Movement Aimed Against Japanese

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Laichowfu, Shantung, July 29.—We have purposely waited to send in any report of the boycott in this, the eastern, end of Shantung province, because this being one of the most conservative sections of China, even the most sanguine of the Chinese believed the movement would be of short duration. But this has not been the case. Not only has the spirit taken hold of the student and teacher classes but the lowliest old farmers and working women are giving their support. Missionaries of many years experience in China declare that they have never seen anything take so deep root among the people and instead of the movement losing ground it is becoming more deeply seated in the minds and determination of the people. One of the leaders when asked a few days ago how long the movement would last remarked: "We hope to lengthen the 'five minutes' into five years and then if justice cannot be had, we will see what more can be done."

At the beginning of the boycott the schools in this section all closed, except the industrial department of the Baptist Board School here, where rugs are woven for Chinese and foreign purchasers. The advanced students in this school who were not in the industrial department withdrew and entered into the movement with the government students. These then divided into groups of one hundred each. Thirty out of each one hundred were appointed to give their full time to advancing the boycott and encouraging the production of native goods by the Chinese. These thirty are being supported by the other seventy of each one hundred who returned to their homes and are working in their immediate communities.

There are therefore student representatives at all the small ports along the coast of the gulf, also where the main roads pass through the cities, and at the entrances to the big markets. These students all wear badges and hold up and examine the baggage of everyone who may be carrying forbidden goods. Of course the merchants of each section have approved the procedure and when marchant or traveler is apprehended he is taken to the headquarters of the Merchants' Guild and is fined, or his goods confiscated.

A series of posters is being placed throughout the country in a systematic way. At the theaters it is not uncommon for the performance to stop and a student or teacher appear before the people in the interest of the boycott. The whole matter is being managed in a surprisingly systematic way and is growing tighter and stronger each day. Such Chinese industries as have been started are thriving and others are being formed. The people are being drawn closer together and love for their country and interest in its welfare is increasing.

We have just returned from a trip to the country. The crops this year are abundant. The people are as happy as could be expected, but are wondering and asking. What will it finally come to? They are apprehensive, however, for they have not forgotten the atrocities preceding the taking of Tsingtau when the troops passed through this way, and say: "If they treated us that way when our guests, what will be our state if we are to be ruled by them?"

Straw braid is bringing a good price and is being plaited by the women and shipped abroad in great quantities. More men are plaiting than formerly. It is interesting to see scores of little naked boys along the streets in the numerous villages sitting under the shade of the trees plaiting the braid. Little girls who are hardly old enough to talk, plait at a rapid rate. It may not be generally known that this is one of the greatest straw braid producing sections in the world. The upper part of the wheat stalk, from the top joint to the grain is cut off before the wheat is threshed and kept for the making of braid. Nearly all the available straw of this kind is stored away for plaiting in the idle seasons of the year, when crops have been "laid by" or harvested. The straw of this section seems to be brighter than that of other sections, for large quantities are sent to Shanghai and other parts of China for the plaiting of braid.

Since the depopulation of Belgium Shantung Province is the most densely populated section of its size in the world. It is hardly possible for one to imagine how many people there are here until he has gone out among the thousands of villages, which are close together. But for the straw braid industry the people would not be able to exist in such numbers. The increased use of straw hats by the Chinese and greater foreign demand since the close of the war have greatly increased the demand and brought in much outside money. For this reason there is general prosperity.

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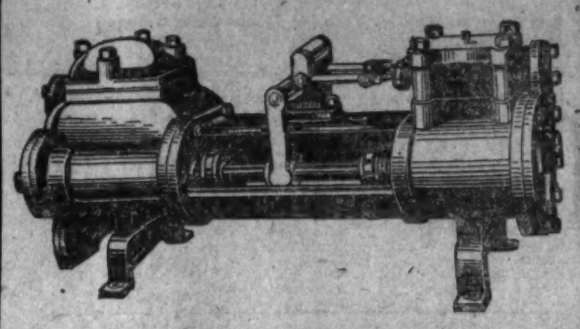

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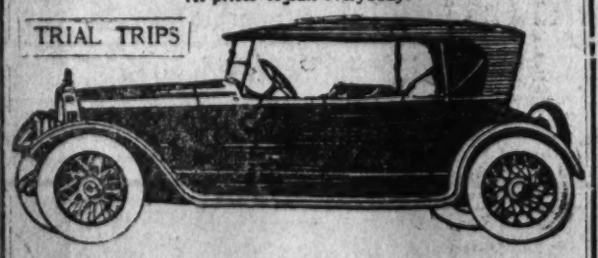

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To conform with U. S. Postal regulations all advertisements of Wines, Spirits and Liquors have been removed.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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*All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1919

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2642

Choleraic Diarrhoea

The attention of the Public is particularly directed to the following Notice issued by the Health Department:—

CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA

Caused by Food Infected by the Excretions of a Previous Case

HOW TO PREVENT

EAT AND DRINK

Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

DO NOT CONSUME

1. Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.
2. Food on which flies have settled.
3. Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.
4. Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.
5. Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.
6. Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.

FRUITS, TOMATOES, ETC., CAN BE STERILISED

so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 7, 1919.

74846

Municipal Notification

No. 2639.

In view of the prevalence of CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA the public is requested to observe carefully the provisions of the PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE, a copy of which, in English and Chinese, may be obtained from the Health Office.

Particular attention is directed to the rules regarding food, the shortest summary of which is:—*"Eat and drink nothing that has not been recently cooked or otherwise sterilised."*

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 30, 1919.

24755

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

24754

S.S. "ELDRIDGE"

The S/S "Eldridge" is now discharging cargo at the China Merchants Eastern Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills-of-lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place the 15th of August at 10:00 a.m.

U. S. Shipping Board
Pacific Steamship Company, Agents
The Robert Dollar Company, Agents

24860

MELVILLE DOLLAR

The S/S "Melville Dollar" is now discharging cargo at the Robert Dollar Company's Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills-of-lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on August the 15th, at 10:30 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

24861

THAT JOY RIDE THIS WEEKEND!!

Ring up Cent. 2403 for

5 and 7 Seaters

$3.00 and $5.00 per hour

The China Garage Co.

21 Foochow Road.

24859

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

A Good Lunch

nicely and quickly served at

SULLIVANS CANDY STORE

11.30 until 2 p.m.

(excepting Sunday)

NOTICE

By a resolution passed by the requisite majority of the stockholders of the

CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO., LD.

at a special meeting held at the Company's Head Office in New York City, U.S.A., such resolution having been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York, it was resolved that as the business of the Company had been extended to new territories the name be changed to

CHINA, JAPAN & SOUTH AMERICA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In pursuance of the above the business of the Company will in future be carried on at New York, Shanghai and other branches under the new name of

CHINA, JAPAN & SOUTH AMERICA TRADING CO., LIMITED.

J. T. DISSELDUFF,
Manager.

Shanghai, 31st July, 1919.

24743

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, European import firm at Shanghai desires to engage well educated English-speaking Chinese, thoroughly acquainted with the dental trade and having sufficient commercial experience to run a dental department. State salary required and all particulars. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

24829

ELEVATORS AND LIFTS

Manufactured by

PICKERINGS, LIMITED

Stockton-on-Tees, England

SOLE AGENTS

A. E. S. THOMPSON & CO.

5 Szechuen Road

24837

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO BE LET, the ground floor of The Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund, containing many and various sized offices, also two strongrooms (fire and burglar proof) with grilles, admirably adapted for a bank or other company or corporation requiring central and spacious offices. For full particulars and permission to view, apply to C. Matthews, Masonic Hall.

24856

OFFICES to let; three large rooms, at No. 6 Foochow Road 1st floor; two large rooms, No. 51 Szechuen Road, second floor. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24809

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED.—Chinese young gentleman wishes to study English from English or American lady Apply Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

FRENCH taught to children or adults by well-recommended young lady. Price moderate. Apply to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

24822 A.8

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

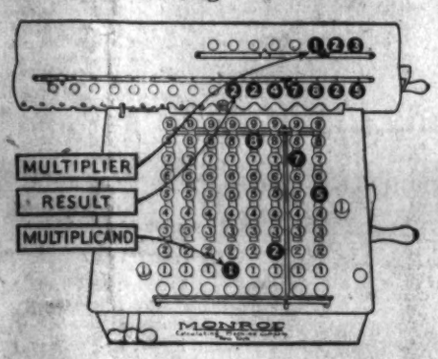
PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

MONROE

Calculating Machine



Examine the diagram above. It shows why you cannot make a mistake with the Monroe. Note that Multiplier, Multiplicand and Result are always before you. The same thing holds good whether you are dividing, subtracting, or adding. This machine is so simple to operate, too. Anyone can do it, from the office-boy to you.

Use the Monroe on all figure work. Those long calculations of exchange, for instance, are done in seconds on the Monroe instead of minutes by any other method.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbuck

STEWART

V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.

Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.

Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.

Absolutely gas-tight. Practically free from breakage.

Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.

Made to fit any type of motor.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

SITUATION WANTED

AMERICAN, university graduate, general office experience, knowledge of coding, form-work, shorthand and typewriting, wants position at moderate salary. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

24835 A. 8

ENGLISHMAN, seeks situation as godownkeeper, storekeeper or overseer; six years China experience. Speaks Shanghai dialect fluently. Please apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.

24849 A. 10

GENTLEMAN, with a twelve years' experience in the building trade in the States and other places, wants employment. Also has good references. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

24844 A.8.

WANTED: An energetic young man, with experience in general office work, correspondence and banking, at present employed, wishes to better himself. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

24838 A.9.

WELL-educated Chinese young man seeks employment in any line as translator or secretary, having many years of experience in translation work and general office routine. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

24815 A.10

EXPERIENCED cable man (Chinese) wants position. Capable of handling all codes. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

24804 A.7

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 6 Wayside Road, excellent six-roomed corner house, near trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24746

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis garage, stabling. Apply premises o J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24749

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24750

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED to rent, small godown, in central district, for storage of paint in metal containers. Occupation September 1st. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

24858 A. 14

MISCELLANEOUS

$3000 wanted as loan or in partnership in prosperous business. Good interest and security. For particulars, apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

24818 A.8

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens

Board-Residence

Terms moderate.

Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET

From July 18th, one large front room, with verandah and bathroom, facing the Park, very cool in summer; and also one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished front room, with open verandah and private bathroom attached. Facing south. All modern comforts, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, central, near Bund, one large well-furnished double bedroom, also one single comfortable attic bedroom, immediate occupation. Phone and elevator. Moderate terms. Apply 103, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.

24857 A. 8

COUPLE tan get nice room and board with American family, very desirable location, French-town, no other boarders. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

24855 A. 10

WANTED, flat down-town, with bath and kitchen attached. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

24842 A.9.

TO LET, very nice furnished room with bathroom attached, without board. Suitable for two bachelors. Apply to 34 Markham Road.

24821

ROOMS to let, furnished Flat overlooking Bund, housekeeping accommodation occupied by one bachelor; will share with another bachelor willing to pay for first-class service. Apply to Box 186, CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, in private family, in Western district, a nicely furnished room, with verandah and bathroom attached, with board and use of telephone. Apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

24778 A. 8

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, furnished house, good neighborhood. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS

24851 A. 10

FURNISHED HOUSE or flat, four or five rooms, for six months or so from November first. No children. Max J. Cavanagh, International Banking Corporation.

24847 A.12.

WANTED by married couple, from 1st September or before, a flat composed of two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with kitchen and bathroom attached. Central district preferred. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

24841 A.9.

WANTED, unfurnished house, on long lease, about 50 taels, preferably western district or French Concession. Apply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

24843 A.9.

WANTED, house (furnished or unfurnished) in French Concession or western district. Rent Taels 50 to 90. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

24824 A.10.

WANTED, flat of 4 to 5 rooms in the central district, unfurnished preferred, willing to take over furnished flat at valuation. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

24824 A.10.

WANTED, furnished house, five or six rooms, three months, October 1st to January 1st. Western district or French Concession. A. B. Richardson, Mustard & Company.

24830 A 10

WANTED in Western district or French Settlement, from August, September or October, for 8 to 9 months, a furnished house with 7 or 8 rooms and garden. N. O. Liddell, S.M.C., Secretariat.

24752

SITUATIONS VACANT

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY: We need a clean-cut, energetic salesman (Eurasian or foreign) possessing the necessary education for meeting, and selling to our high-class retail trade. We'll start the right man at a moderate wage and increase him as his abilities warrant. In applying, state the minimum wage expected. Address "American," THE CHINA PRESS.

24850 A. 9

WANTED, stenographer capable of taking charge of correspondence dept. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

24842 A.9.

MARKET SHROFF wanted immediately by foreign firm, active man acquainted with dealers in hardware and sundries, and with proper experience in these lines. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

24836 A.9.

COMPRADORE wanted for prosperous business (horticulture and flower shop). For particulars apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

24818 A.8

WANTED, bookkeeper, Eurasian either sex. Must be competent. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

24819 A.8

WANTED, a certificated English teacher. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

24823 A.1?

WANTED, teacher of English, American, in Ningpo. Salary, $165 per month for period September-June. Living expenses moderate. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

24780 A. 9

WANTED, a Chinese Customs clerk, with knowledge of import and export Customs work. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

24756

Exchange and Mart

INDIAN light-twin motor-cycle for sale, latest model, in beautiful running condition. Used only six weeks. Owner leaving Shanghai. If necessary, will accept instalment payments from responsible party. Please apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

24852 A. 10

FOR SALE, new 1919 large twin Indian motor-cycle and side-car, electrically equipped. Owner leaving shortly for America. Will accept any reasonable offer. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

24852 A. 14

FOR SALE, "Humberette" motor-car, two-seater, with rear dickey-seat. In excellent condition and running order. Just overhauled. Tls. 550 for quick sale. Trial, etc., by appointment. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

24817 A.8

FOR SALE, ten fully paid up $10.00 shares Shanghai Co-operative Society Ltd. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.

24806

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoon	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit. Buying and Selling Specie etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on Approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

E. H. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Straa.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	50,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,980,000
	Kng. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	391,847.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserves	£431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Acting Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1829 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
Y. D. ZAI, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,563,040.09

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
332 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai Peking Tientsin Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dairy	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,562.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.65

Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 75,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
36 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
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Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

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Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,236 (about £1,063,353)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current taal accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNHKRG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Hankow-Hongkong-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	do	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	Nanking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Toonan	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Chefoo	Yusang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtee	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Amazon Maru	..	15.30	..	..	..	15.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.40	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Asia	..	..	A17.00	..	..	16.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	do	..	17.30	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe.	do	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Hongkong	Montcalm	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Hongkong and Manila	do	..	..	27.00	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan & America	Kumano M.	28.30	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	Ixo Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom, via Suez	..	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	16.00
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	9.00	..
Sunday, August 10.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	13.30	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Woosang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	28.30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	do	..	..	..	..	9.00	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Monday, August 11.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.	Suiyang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

A. Money orders and parcel post until 4 p.m.
† Parcels only.
B. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
B. Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 11 for S. N. R. 12 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Ecuador ..... July 19
Uneas ..... July 24
West Sequana ..... July 24
Stanley Dollar ..... July 28
Cadaretta ..... Aug. 6
For Tacoma
Arabia Maru ..... July 23
For Seattle
Javary ..... July 20
Katori Maru ..... July 23
West Munham ..... July 29
For Vancouver
Empress of Russia ..... July 12
Bessie Dollar ..... July 25
For New York
Eurybates ..... June 14
Egremont Castle ..... June 24
Euryades ..... July 24
Muncaster Castle ..... July 28
For London, etc.
Rhesus ..... June 10
Andes Maru ..... June 23
Idomeneus ..... June 26
Glenamoy ..... June 27
Glenapp ..... June 29
Tamba Maru ..... July 1
Penang Maru ..... July 7
Priam ..... July 12
Mishima Maru ..... July 13
Sado Maru ..... July 21
Meichu Maru ..... July 30
Kitano Maru ..... Aug. 5
Neleus ..... Aug. 5
Kansas ..... Aug. 6
For Liverpool
Teucer ..... June 20
Tosa Maru ..... July 28
Awa Maru ..... Aug. 1
Tydeus ..... Aug. 4
For Marseilles
Suki Maru ..... June 29
Nera ..... July 16
Liverpool Maru ..... July 24
Saratov ..... Aug. 3
For Port Said
Ryuraku Maru ..... June 27
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... July 23

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 7, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/7½ = Tls. 3.5555
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $4.8506

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 123½ = Tls. 81.14
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $110.70

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.0125

Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls. 205

Copper Cash ..... per tael 185.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. .13

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 37d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London .... Fr. 32.28
Ex., New York on London T.T. G. 4.36½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/7½
London ..... Demand 5/7½
India ..... T.T. 321½
Paris ..... T.T. 844
Paris ..... Demand 847
New York ..... T.T. 123
New York ..... Demand 123½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 64½
Japan ..... T.T. 40½
Batavia ..... T.T. 122
Singapore ..... T.T. 42

Bank Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/8½
London Nom. 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/10
London Nom. 4 m/s. Docy. 5/10½
London Nom. 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/10½
London Nom. 6 m/s. Docy. 5/10½
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 916
New York .... o/d. Docy. 124½
New York ..... 4 m/s. 132½

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 5,400 ..... = Taels 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $2.50

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Mk. Tls.	5.25	@ 5/6½		£1
"	1	@ 828	nom. Fr.	9.22
"	0.74	@ 121½	Gold	$1
"	1	@ 41½	Yen.	2.63
"	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.62
"	1	@ —	Roubles	—
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 7, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall and Holtz 7% Debs @ 80.00
S. M. C. 6% Debs 1916 @ 78.00
S. M. C. 7% Debs 1918-1919 @ 94.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 123.00 Sept.
Shanghai Loans Tls. 6.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 103.00 Sept.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 7, 1919.

Business Done

Shanghai P. and S. Exchange
Tls. 21.10 Aug.
Tls. 22.30 Oct.
Kuhara Ming. (New)
Tls. 23.90 Aug.
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's Tls. 197.30 Sept.
Tls. 199.00 Oct.
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 209.00 Oct.

中國精益眼鏡公司
Refracting and Manufacturing

Crookes, Torics
AND
Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P.328 Nanking Road

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows for week ending August 1:

Business continues on a very generous scale. The Hongkong July Settlement was negotiated without difficulty on the 29th instant and Shanghai Settlement on the 30th inst.

In Shanghai, after the quietude recently reported, a sudden upward movement in all cotton shares has again declared itself. It is reported that all mills are making good profits this year and the price of shares reflects the general prosperity in this direction.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks could be placed at $690.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are still neglected at $435. North Chinas are in demand at Tls. 220. Unions had been the medium of further business at $200 at which price an unsatisfied enquiry prevails. The market closes with an upward tendency. Yangtszes have improved to a buying rate of $260 with buyers offering $275 for September.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at $138½ are unchanged. Hongkong Fires are firm at $340.

Shipping.—Douglases at $96 are very steady. Steamboats are in good demand at $25. Deferred Indos have had a further rise and are now wanted at $180 for cash and equivalent rates forward. A large business have been done. Star Ferries have firmed up to a buying quotation of $35½. Shells have again advanced and have local buyers at 235/- cum rights ex dividend. It is reported that a very large block of shares has been bought in London for New York account.

Refineries.—China sugars have eased off slightly owing to the drop in raw sugar but at the close in view of stronger advices from Java, the market is firm with buyers at $183. Malabons are very firm at $42.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs might be placed at $2.10. Ural Caspians have sellers in London at £2.5/-. Tronobs at 44/6 are wanted and Kallans could be placed at 60/-. Langkats after sales at Tls. 20 have sellers at that rate. Anglo Egyptian "B" are quoted in London £5.15/-.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have improved to a buying quotation of $99 for cash shares but are very scarce. Forwarded business has been done at $101 and $102 for September. Hongkew wharves remain unchanged. Hongkong docks have changed hands in fair numbers at recent quotations. The market closes at $168½ buyers. Shanghai docks are now Tls. 122 buyers ex dividend of Tls. 9 just paid. New Engineerings are wanted at Tls. 25½ for cash.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are firm at $109½ ex dividend. Hongkong lands could be placed at $121½ ex dividend. Humphreys have changed hands at $8.30 and hotels at $124. Kowloon lands are wanted at $48. Reclamations at $175 are nominal. West points are in demand at $94 ex dividend of $3.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong electrics are buyers at $78. China lights are still wanted at $5.80 for the old and $1.80 for the new. Hongkong trams are very firm at $8.60.

Miscellaneous.—China borneos are wanted at $13, and Dairy farms at $28¾. Ropes are in demand at $33. Providents have improved to a buying rate of $8.90. Cements have risen to a buying quotation of $8.40. Powells are firm at $12. Waterboats have improved their position to a buying quotation of $14½. Steam laundries are very steady at $3¾. Watsons might be placed at $5.35.

Rubbers.—Linggis are quoted in London at £3.3.9 cum all.

Exchange.—The demand selling rate on London is 3/7⅞ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 63½.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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TIENTSIN

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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

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THE MANAGEMENT

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
RIENTAL MOTOR COMPANY, 77 ROUTE VALLON

CONGOLEUM RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Rubber Outputs

	June	July
Alma	30,000	34,000
Amherst	1,296	—
Anglo-Dutch	67,000	67,000
Anglo-Java	212,000	231,000
Ayer Tawah	26,286	31,615
Batu Anam	26,213	27,043
Bukit Toh-Aiang	14,569	14,976
Bute	18,950	19,000
Chempedak	12,500	14,000
Chemor	22,584	23,013
Cheng	17,110	17,348
Consolidated	59,635	70,457
Dominion	42,309	42,319
Gula Kalumpong	129,000	138,000
Java Consolidated	73,000	69,000
Kamunting	23,244	25,715
Kapala	11,150	13,271
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	10,770	13,270
Kota Bahroe	33,968	36,406
Kroewoek	40,000	36,000
Langkat	64,482	81,108
Padang	26,500	27,000
Permata	6,005	—
Pengkalan	—	16,621
Repah	20,000	23,000
Samagaga	25,500	28,250
Semambu	15,482	14,969
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	21,233	22,809
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	13,900	14,600
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,500	16,700
Shanghai-Pahang	19,018	19,187
Shanghai-Klebang	15,222	15,980
Shanghai-Sumatra	67,150	78,760
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	9,307	12,703
Sungei Duri	26,156	30,474
Taiping	12,300	—
Tanah Merah	27,000	37,000
Tebong	—	88,000
Ulobri	4,847	4,924
Ziangbe	76,000	79,000

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 6, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919	1918
Gross receipts	$39,872.94	$33,243.78
Loss by currency depreciation	10,086.34	7,723.32
Effective receipts	$29,785.70	$25,520.46
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.36	24.32
Car miles run	90,245	81,163
Passengers carried	1,832,505	1,528,972

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A-63

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OF
STANDARD QUALITY

AMERICAN DRUG CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

SHANGHAI

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LABORATORY: 83, Ward Road Telephone: East 168

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"Ivory Garter"
because,
There is no metal to rust.
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It is comfortable.
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It does not tear the socks.
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37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House, St.

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WEATHER

Easterly breezes in our regions. Rough weather all over the northern portion of the China Sea between, the Balintang Channel and Hai-Nan Island.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 8, 1919

The Balance Sheet

(*New York Tribune*)

On the debit side:

Killed, 7,000,000.

Crippled, 20,000,000.

Homes destroyed, 1,000,000.

Money loss, $120,000,000,000.

Anarchic conditions over one-half of Europe and with difficulty kept out of the remainder.

A social quackery which plies its trade among peoples confused by losses that are reparable only by industry and thrift.

On the credit side:

A demonstration that liberty is so prized that to save it no sacrifice is too great.

New proof that man is a moral being and reacts to moral ideals.

A greater sense of fraternity among brothers of the soul who fought together.

A chance that the lessons of the war will so sink in that hereafter gigantic evil would be stopped before it gets afoot.

The losses are in material things; the gains are spiritualities. One mass looms large to those who see only things; but the other looms large to those who see ideas.

The world is impoverished in temporal goods, but if summoned before the True Assessor would be proclaimed richer than five years ago. A jewel was found in the mire of war. Mankind went through a fiery furnace and the smell is upon it, but it survived the ordeal.

A generation capable of performing the prodigies marking this one may claim it is master of its fate and foresee, not far distant, the day when the mark of the Beast will be gone, but, forever remaining, the glorious memory that he was successfully resisted.

Topics In Brief

The Reds are fading away to a pale pink.—*Los Angeles Times.*

It is not strange that the Huns want mercy. Their supply, if they had any, was exhausted early in the war.—*Toledo Blade.*

There won't be much competition in Germany for possession of the pen used to sign the Peace Treaty.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The Spanish are said to be alarmed at the influx of foreign capital. Somehow we have heard of worse influxes than this.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Any cook can make dough into doughnuts, but it remained for the Salvation Army drive to convert doughnuts into dough.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"Wilson Peace Medal" was a recent heading in an evening paper. For our part we should have spelled the last word differently.—*The Passing Show (London).*

A good deal of talk is going the rounds just now as to what should be substituted for the saloon. Nobody has thought about suggesting the home.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Those New Yorkers made so much over Tennessee's war-hero, Sergeant Alvin York, the first thing you know they'll be claiming that their town was named for him.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Just what was the matter with the last Congress has puzzled the nation, but the fact that a majority looked on toothpaste as a luxury ought to throw some light on the subject.—*New York Herald.*

Ominous Days In Italy

Shortage of coal and food in Italy is causing grave concern to some Allied observers, especially as there is the usual postwar accompaniment of Bolshevik propaganda in large Italian centers. It is being urged on Allied authorities that the necessity of prompt relief is the only sure solution of the complex problem Italy faces. Chief among the needs is coal, and we hear from official Italian sources that through lack of fuel food may be piled up in the port terminals, and consequently fail to reach the population. The minimum coal requirements of Italy, according to the Italian Bureau of Information (New York), is 400,000 tons a month, and we learn further that—

"During March Italy received less than half this amount. The situation is due largely to the lack of available tonnage. During the war Italy lost 57 percent of her tonnage, a loss proportionately larger than was suffered by Great Britain. As for the food situation, it is growing steadily worse. Since April 1 the Italian Government has been obliged to re-establish war-bread, which had been abandoned only two months before. Meat is very scarce, although meat-rationing has been continued."

As the coal-shortage grows worse and worse, more alarming uneasiness is felt in the industrial centers of the peninsula as to the future, not only of the industries, but of industrial society, according to The Anglo-Italian Review (London), which remarks:

"The lack of transport both by sea and land is the chief cause of this unfortunate state of affairs. Great Britain has, of course, long since been officially informed of the very serious condition to which industrial Italy is reduced, but we learn from a trustworthy source that she has been compelled to reply that there are no more ships available for the transport of coal. Italy has, therefore, been taking measures to obtain supplies by land. No doubt, if transport can be supplied coal could be obtained at once from the Saar Basin, and arrangements might also be made to get coal from Westphalia."

Italy's coal crisis was acute all during the war, and it may seem incredible that it should have grown worse since the armistice. By way of explanation the Milan Corriere della Sera observes:

"To realise the situation, it is necessary to study pre war conditions. In 1913 imports of coal average 900,000 tons a month. Of the 10,800,000 tons per annum, 2,200,000 tons went to the state railways, 200,000 tons to the light railways and the steam tramways, 700,000 tons for the navy and mercantile marine, 1,200,000 to the gas companies, and the rest to private industries. During the war the private coal-consumption increased in some directions, such as engineering, and decreased in others. The Government throughout demanded that the Allies should recognise the needs of Italy, at first for 740,000 tons per month and later 690,000 tons. The Allies, however, only granted Italy 600,000 tons a month; but, in fact, this quantity was never received. In 1917 the average received was 440,000 tons a month, and in 1918 530,000 tons a month. The most critical month was in February, 1918, when only 328,000 tons were received. Before the war England supplied about 9,000,000 tons, Germany and Austria about 1,000,000 tons, France about 160,000 tons, and America about 90,000 tons. The American supply increased in 1914 to 300,000 tons, in 1915 to 1,742,000 tons, and then fell in 1916 to 1,056,000 tons, and in 1917 to 451,000 tons.

"After the signing of the armistice Italy's needs were recognised as being 800,000 tons for two months and 1,000,000 tons for the succeeding months, but, instead of improving, the situation became worse. In November 647,000 tons of coal were received, in December 472,000 tons, in January 439,000 tons, in February 502,000 tons, and for March the quantity was not more than 375,000 tons. The railways alone require 240,000 tons a month, so that it can be seen that there is no margin for the reconstruction of Italian industries."

It is remarked by some Allied observers that Italy is particularly entitled to receive good treatment from the Allies, because the Allies, according to General Ludendorff, owe their victory to Italy. Reference is here made to an interview with General Ludendorff in the Stockholm Social Demokraten, in which he said: "If Austria had been able to release even a small number of her divisions to help Germany on the Western Front, the war would have been won by the Central Empires before America could have had time to send reinforcements to the Allies." Of interest to American readers is a pointed rebuke to English coal-producers addressed through the London Times by Lord Brassey, in which he notes that American companies are entering the Italian field. Lord Brassey writes in part as follows:

"From information just received I believe that the situation is more serious than at almost any time during the war, and that if supplies of coal are not received very shortly many industries will have to close down. The smelting-works of which I am managing director were closed at the beginning of March for lack of fuel. Before the war we supplied Italy with ten to twelve million tons of coal per annum, or more than ninety percent of her total requirements. The Italian Government is now negotiating a contract for American coal—a fact which I commend to the notice of British coal-miners. Every effort should be made to resume our export of coal to Italy. Italy has deserved well of the Allies during this war."

American Slang

An English critic, writing in a London newspaper, says that American slang is more pointed and expressive than British slang. This observation is just. Many English slang expressions are meaningless or in bad taste. Yet it is not altogether certain that the American brand of slang is more desirable than the brand used by the English.

Some American slang words are so "pointed and expressive" that many Americans find it hard to avoid using them. Men and women who, by education and training, have acquired copious vocabularies, still are unable to or unwilling to avoid expressions in popular use. "It gets my goat," "he got away with it," "he put one over on me," "I got wise," and "I got rattled" are, for instance, expressions not very elegant or meaningful, which are amazingly prevalent in the conversation of fairly well spoken people.

Few things are more futile than to rail against slang. Yet a number of the more inane slang phrases ought to be avoided by persons who have some regard for their own dignity. "I'll say so," "I should worry," "It's a bear," "you said it," and a few other choice sayings might safely and agreeably be abandoned to the use of youthful persons who like to see how much, not how little, slang they can use.

Although slang is too often used to excess, it has, without a doubt, been a means of enriching the language. One might paraphrase a saying of Emerson's by declaring that "the slang of one generation may be the language of the next." Such expressions as "make good," "get busy," and "make a hit," in the sense of making a successful effort, have already a fairly respectable standing. In Lowell's essay on Emerson he criticises the great philisopher for the use of "reliable," which he characterizes as an "abominable word."

It is, of course, pretty hard to avoid altogether the oral use of slang. But it can at least be used discriminatingly. It makes a lot of difference whether a slang word is used to express pointedly a certain thought, or whether it is just a lazy person's subterfuge to get rid of the trouble of exercising his knowledge of the English language.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

PEARL FISHING IN OZARKS

One Fisher, Aided By Pickaninnies, Cleared $12,000 In 1918

Pickaninnies solved a big problem for John I. Winston, pearl king of the Ozarks, and made it possible for him to pick $12,000 from the bottom of White River during the pearl fishing season of 1918.

Heavy floods swamped the pearl fishing business at the height of the season. There are many pearl fishers along White River, which is peculiarly rich in pearl-bearing mussels, and they knocked off business because of the high water. Not so Winston. He employed twenty or thirty little negro boys, who rowed out in boats and dived for mussels.

As a result Winston sold $1,000 worth of mussels to button manufacturers and $9,000 worth of pearls, in addition to one fine gem of splendid luster weighing 126 grains, for which he received $2,700.

Winston began pearl fishing three years ago. He started out with a flat-bottom boat and a pair of tongs with handles ten feet long. The mussels he fished up with his tongs he cooked in a sheet iron boiler to enable him to extract the meat easily and leave the shells smooth and clean.

That year he sold fifty tons of pearl shells to button factories and found 120 pearls. The larger and finer of these he disposed of for $3,580. With the smaller ones his wife began a collection for a necklace.

The next year Winston hired several helpers and cleaned up $7,000 in addition to 200 small but beautiful pearls which were added to his wife's collection.

This year, in addition to the $12,000 he made from his fishing, he found enough pearls to complete his wife's necklace, which is now valued at $6,000. It is composed of 500 pearls in seven strands and ranging from the size of a pinhead to five magnificent gems weighing forty grains each.—*St. Louis Republic.*

One Business Man On A Saner And More Profitable Work Day

The Six Hour Day and Other Industrial Questions, by Lord Leverhulme. New York: Henry Holt and Co.

For a half century the Socialists have tried to beguile us into contemplating a toil-free world for all mankind. Any normal man, they say, will find that a moderate amount of productive effort is agreeable. It is prolonging the working day beyond the point where fatigue sets in that transmutes work from pleasure into pain. Let us cut off the painful end of the day, then. Why not? Because, reply the practical men, it is impossible to produce enough food and clothing, to provide fuel and transportation and housing, unless the bulk of mankind accepts the necessity of fatigue. And that reply used to seem final to most of us. But now there is appearing a new generation of thinkers to challenge the virtue of wearisome toil. They demand that fatigue be done away with in the interest of maximum productive efficiency. Some of them we may ignore as Utopia mongers, but not Lord Leverhulme, the most emphatic and convinced thinker of the group. For Lord Leverhulme has conducted business enterprises of the first magnitude, and has conducted them with a degree of success hard to match either in England or in America. He is a man of irrepressible human instincts, but it is not on humanitarian grounds that he argues for the six hour day, high wages, and copartnership. They are good business. They do not, in his view, involve a reduction in profits, quite the contrary. Lord Leverhulme is never tired of reiterating the principle that the formidable competitors of British industry are not the low-wage, labor exploiting countries of the Orient but the high-wage countries like the United States.

A working day which is not to go beyond the point of fatigue should not, for routine tasks, exceed six hours, in Lord Leverhulme's opinion. It is already an established fact that the eight hour day, in most routine tasks, yields a greater output per man than any longer day. It is not merely that the shorter working day enlists a better spirit on the part of the workers. The experience of the munitions industry with workers whose spirit was one of absolute devotion proved conclusively that the long day is wasteful. The improvement in production in war industries that resulted from the substitution of a working day of eight hours or less for one of ten or more ranged from fifty percent to one hundred and twenty percent. But the eight hour day itself is in many tasks a fatiguing day, a day that induces ill health and the disorganisation of industry entailed by the dropping out of workers on account of sickness. The conclusion is obvious that there must be conditions in which the employer would gain increased profits by limiting the hours of each worker to six.

There are also conditions, Lord Leverhulme argues, where the employer would gain enormously. A factory which operates under the eight or ten hour day encounters serious practical difficulties when it attempts to employ two shifts. Eight in the morning to twelve, and one in the afternoon to five represents a working period that eats the heart out of the twenty-four hours. There remains the possibility of a night shift, but laborers respond reluctantly and sluggishly to a regime that assimilates their life to that of the owls. The six hour day lends itself readily to the plan of working two shifts, from seven in the morning to one and from one to seven. No worker would grumble about the confining character of his work if he had either the whole morning or the whole afternoon to himself. Nor would it be impossible to work a third shift, from seven in the evening to one, or even a fourth shift, from one in the morning to seven. The worker would sacrifice half the night, but would enjoy leisure through the whole day. There is owl enough in most men for that.

So much for the laborer's side of the question. The employer's side looks even more rosy. In many industries the charges for interest on capital and depreciation, or rather, obsolescence, equal or exceed the charges for wages. Those capital charges remain practically the same, whether the factory operates one shift or four. It would therefore often pay richly to institute a six hour day permitting two or more shifts even if the product per hour did not increase and wages per day remained stationary or were even somewhat advanced. In many industries where that is not now the case, it would become the case upon the introduction of more efficient and costly machinery. The six hour day is a problem analogous to the problems of mechanics. The heavier than air flying machine, Sir Hiram Maxim pointed out long ago, would become feasible as soon as a motor should be built which would generate one horse power for the weight of a hen. There is a definite quantity of machine power that will make the six hour day feasible in industries where it would not pay under existing conditions. It is the duty of industrial engineering to find this quantity and apply it.

But if all factories were working multiple shifts under the six hour day, what could be done with the enormous increase in output? That is a phase of the matter that disturbs Lord Leverhulme no more than it disturbs other orthodox economists—for Lord Leverhulme is at heart as orthodox as any other. The consumption of the workers themselves will take care of the increased production. If any one doubts this let him speculate for a moment on what would be the natural consequences of the great increase in leisure that would attend the introduction of the six hour day. The worker would demand better housing, better clothes, better equipment generally. So brief a day, furthermore, would make practicable a comprehensive scheme of adult education, for industry, politics and life. It would raise standards all around. That means an incalculable increase in the absorbing power of the domestic markets. And of course the export trade would flourish, with Britain in a position to furnish [illegible] there may be a steady flow of ability from the routine workers through the management and into the directorate. It is a safe forecast that Lord Leverhulme will eventually make a greater place for labor participation in the control of industry. At present he interprets risks too narrowly. The laborer does in fact bear some part of the risk; if the enterprise fails he loses his job—no small loss under a system of oversupplied labor markets. Apart from the question of equity there are cogent practical arguments for labor participation in control. Employers as a class, as Lord Leverhulme agrees, have all through a century clung to an uneconomic working day and are still clinging to it. It is not clear that this would have been the case if seats in the directorate had been accorded to men who knew the feelings of the manual workers as only manual workers can know them.

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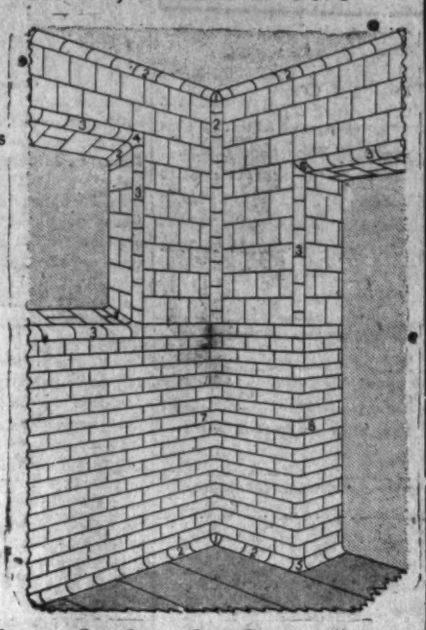

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY- I'VE LOST ME KEY- I'LL GO BACK IN THE YARD AN' PRETEND I'M THE CAT- THEN MAGGIE'LL COME DOWN TO LET ME IN!
ME—OW!
BY GOLLY- I WONDER IF MAGGIE THREW THAT OR WUZ IT ONE OF THE NEIGHBORS-
GEO MCMANUS 5-8

NEED MORE DIAMONDS

So Search For Them Has Begun In The Ocean's Bed

So great has the demand for diamonds become that it has exhausted most of the available resources. The regular mines have failed to produce enough to keep pace, with the call for these sparkling gems, and men are feverishly seeking them in new and unfamiliar places.

In this connection it is stated that a company, with strong financial backing, has been formed to dredge the ocean bed along the southwest coast of Africa for diamonds. It seems that it has been known for years that what is termed a diamond chimney, exists in the bottom of the sea at the point where the dredging will be undertaken. The sand dunes along the coast have been richly imbedded with the gems which have been washed up from the submarine depths. It is also said that this is the only diamond chimney ever located on the bottom of the sea.

In spite of the war and the suffering among the nations of the earth, the world demands and must have diamonds, so even the ocean floor is to be swept in search of the coveted gems.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

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The Vamp Passes

By J. J. Montague

Vampire plays are no longer popular with photo-play audiences.—A Movie Scout

No longer the wife of the hero
Need swallow a piteous sigh,
And stifle the storm that convulses her form
As she kisses her husband goodby.
No longer her wife's intuition
Can waken the fear in her breast
That he's going to decamp with a red-headed Vamp
On the nine-fifty train for the West.

Oh! The Vamp was a merciless creature;
Whenever she meet a young wife
She would powder her nose, strike an insolent pose
And sneer (and they sneer like a knife!)
And the kindest and lovingest husbands
Who never before had backslid
Would laugh at the Vamp like a rah-rahing scamp,
And coyly observe, "Oh, you kid!"

No opulent home could be happy;
The Vamp's subterranean stealth
In the very first reel never failed to reveal
That the husband was rolling in wealth,
And, putting her gauziest dress on,
She looked and she looked and she looked
At the poor millionaire, who would never beware
Until he was hopelessly hooked.

I grieve that the Vamp has departed,
Though of course I could never approve
When she harrowed the lives of those innocent wives
Still she DID keep events on the move,
And, watching her witching behavior,
I have frequently hankered to see
Just how hard I'd resist if a Vamp should insist
On working the Vampstuff on me!

A Famous Old China Clipper Revisits The Port Of London.

The old Cutty Sark, one of the most famous of the old-time clipper ships whose races home with the tea crop were an engrossing topic in China 40 years ago, has revisited the port of London. She now flies the Portuguese flag, and is named Ferreira of Lisbon, I visited her there a day or two ago, writes a special correspondent of the London Morning Post.

From the northern basin of the West India Docks, full of modern steamers, the three masts of an old-fashioned sailing ship could be seen above the warehouse roofs; and when we worked round into the next basin and approached her along the northern quay the words "Ferreira, Lisbon," painted in rough, yellow letters on her counter, were legible from far away. The only other craft alongside the quay was the battered hulk of the Channel steamer Onward, which was on fire in Folkestone Harbor last autumn, and was scuttled to avoid worse things. The Ferreira bears her name not only on her stern but on her side, like so many foreign sailing vessels, and again on the old-fashioned name-board on the bow at the base of the huge projecting bowsprit, beneath which is the characteristic, old-fashioned figure-head, a blue-robed female figure with beckoning arm.

With her topmasts struck, and the immense yards typical of her class vanished from main and mizzenmasts, the Cutty Sark, as she lay in dock, was but a pale ghost of the splendid ship familiar in old prints, racing up Channel under clouds of white canvas, with the foam flying from her cutwater. She is not kept as in old days; one could not expect that it should be so, especially in these days of short tonnage, when rusty hulls and foul bottoms are things of small account. Nowadays, a ship has to unload, load and go, and that takes long enough at present in the London docks. Even so, the barnacles on the hull of the Ferreira seemed to an inexpert eye a considerable accumulation.

The Cutty Sark, composite (wood and iron) ship, of 966 tons gross, was built by Messrs. Scott and Linton of Dumbarton, in 1869. She took part in the two last races of the tea-clippers home from China, those of 1871 and 1872. In 1872 she was third out of eight ships, but in 1872 she had a stroke of bad luck, as, after running neck-and-neck with the famous green painted clipper, Thermopylae, all down the China Sea, she lost her rudder off the Cape, and came in last of the eight competitors. Her best passage from Australia was 67 days from Sydney Heads to the Channel, in 1885, and on eight successive voyages she averaged 75 days. In late years, under the Portuguese flag, she has been engaged in the timber trade from the Gulf of Mexico.

ROUGH ON THE HENS

Modern Inventions Make Their Work Hard To Perform

There seems to be no rest in this world for the busy and useful hen. While devoting all her spare time to the work of producing eggs for mankind to eat, she is obliged to put her well and favorably known intellectual processes to the task of studying the strange characteristics of those for whom the eggs are laid. Always with anxiety, and often with fear and trembling and with accompanying cackling, she watches the new devices which man produces for her destruction. Long ago, it seems now, she was startled by that strange demon of the road that man called a bicycle. When it came along she could never tell which side of the road was the safer, so she fluttered aimlessly and almost without hope from one side to the other.

In the course of time and with the aid of experience, frequently painful and sometimes fatal, she learned that it was safer to stay where she was than to try to dodge the thing. Then came along that still more fearful contrivance, the automobile, to interfere with her career and to interrupt the important business of getting the eggs laid. Many a hen has lost her head because of the automobile, while many others merely lost their nerve. But the automobile has become so frequent a sight upon the country roads that the hen has generally come to regard it with a certain measure of indifference. She has practically ceased to be frightened away from her steady job of egg-laying, and goes about her business as usual, in spite of the smelling, noisy, careless and uncertain devil wagons.

But now comes along another terror. Pro Bono Publico, a famous citizen of every community, has written about it to The Daily News of St. John's, N. F. "As one who protested against the bicycle nuisance twenty years ago," he writes, "I desire to join the present agitation to prevent motor cars from using the public roads," and he tells a moving tale of the discomforts they cause and the trouble they produce. But this is all preliminary to his real complaint. That is directed against the airplane ocean voyagers who have flocked to Newfoundland for the hop-off. Of these he says:

"I also wish to voice a protest against airplanes being allowed to fly over the city, frightening our poultry, and thereby interfering with the supply of eggs, so important during the present shortage of food. This nuisance is only just beginning, and now is the time to stop it before the airplane becomes as great a pest as the bicycle and the motor car."

The hen is doing her best to perform her duty to man and to keep up with man's vagaries, but it is a severe strain on her intellect. If man wants her to supply his table with eggs, he should be more considerate.—*Hartford Courant.*

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, August 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, August 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tuchang Maru**, Captain Y. Tanifuchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, August 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Str. **Hwahlee**, 1,151 tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Monday, August 11**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, 3,925 tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Tuesday, August 12**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Whaff on **Tuesday, August 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Heinfung**, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Friday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Saturday** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Saturday, August 9**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtee**, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Haiochi**, Captain J. Bowman, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage appy to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 8**, at 5:45 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 12**, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 10**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 20**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The K.M.A. Str. **Kwangping**, will despatch on **August 8**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Chin Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuchben, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Thursday, August 7**, at 10 a.m. The tender conveying passengers to this steamer will leave the Customs Jetty at 9:30 a.m. on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Tonnan**, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwellin**, Captain McDowell, will leave on **Friday, August 8**, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration S.S. **Kaiping**, on **August 8**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str **Yushun**, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 9**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Te. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, August 12**, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 12**, at 3:00 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Te. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kinshiu Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 22**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Feright and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Amazon Maru**, Captain A. Kobayashi, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. No. 7 Birth on **August 9**, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m. Freight and Passage fully booked. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamanoto, will be despatched on **Saturday, August 23**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **August 24**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen via Tsingtau this morning and will leave for Dairen direct tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty an hour earlier.

The M.M. s.s. Arratoon Apcar is expected to arrive at Hongkong from Calcutta today and will sail for Shanghai on Monday, August 11.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle will sail for Hongkong direct tomorrow morning.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Itola left Bombay on the afternoon of Sunday the 3rd instant and is due at Shanghai on the 25th idem.

The s.s. Gablonz from London and Naples is due at Singapore on the 8th instant and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on the 18th idem.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon yesterday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung early tomorrow morning. The Asia sails for Vancouver via Japan ports and Victoria, B. C. the same evening and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 6:30 o'clock.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at [illegible]

The [illegible] and Empr[illegible] the C[illegible]

The [illegible] and Saka[illegible] Jetty [illegible]

The [illegible] passen[illegible] M.M. s[illegible] M.M. Je[illegible]

Sic[illegible]

6.—F[illegible] regions[illegible] on our[illegible] over [illegible] Luzon.

7.—F[illegible] keeping[illegible]

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosang, Lucnyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sanning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 18 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-24 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*AMAZON MARU	18,000	A. Kobayashi,	Aug. 7	Aug. 9
*ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,	Aug. 20	Aug. 24

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 22	Aug. 23

FOR HONGKONG

Arrive Leave.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. —	*S.S. West Vaca	Aug. —
S.S. Colombia	Aug. 16	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23
*S.S. West Vaca	Sept. —	*S.S. West Sequana ...	Sept. —
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13	S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 20

*Cargo only

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa	S.S. Santa Cruz .....

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 1056 Cable Addres "Solano"

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

S.S. METHVEN

Will leave Shanghai on or about August 8th
FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT
[illegible] of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to
[illegible]OX, Agent,
[illegible]ingyuen Roads, Shanghai
[illegible]tral 181

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 6, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... Oct. 31

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU ..... Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Launary, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (16,500 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 22nd
S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEP. 14th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 11th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... AUGUST 31st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

[illegible] IN PORT

[illegible]e	Flag and Rating
[illegible]ips	Br. gun-boat
[illegible]ghtingale	Br. gun-boat
[illegible]nsha	Br. gun-boat
[illegible]odlark	Br. gun-boat
[illegible]oyaki	Jap. destroyer
[illegible]nocacy	Am. gun-boat
[illegible]pany	Am. cruiser

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and England:

	Tons			
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	Aug. 18
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Makamara,	Sept. 1

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Sept. 1

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. I. Nakajima,	Aug. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Aug. 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 19

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	Aug. 9
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Aug. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Aug. 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Yamamoto,	Aug. 20

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Aug. 10

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Nashida,	Aug. 9

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Aug. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20
TANGO MARU	14,500	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	Oct. 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35	- -		524	arr. Mukden dep.		- -

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	29.15
6.55	9.55	11.40		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	16 55	15.35	29.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep. Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	2		220	2				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	286	dep. Taian	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.48
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	dep. Liucheng	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
9.	2		420	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	2				10.
11.26	18.02	8.38		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep. Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	dep. Gaochow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
				arr. Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr. Shanghai-South	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsinanchow Branch Line				Liucheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Liucheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsinanchow d.	11.15	23.06	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

NOTICE

S.S. "Yienin Maru" loading for Tientsin on or about August 10th. For freight, apply to Schiller and Co.

24825

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
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Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:

Fractures.
Dislocations.
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Incomplete dislocations.
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Disability of motion of joints.
Rheumatism from wounds.

Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

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WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

WHARFAGE & STORAGE RATES

On and after September 1st an increase of 15% on the existing Wharfage, Landing, and Storage rates will be charged, excepting for those goods for which Landing Accounts have been issued.

All rebates hitherto allowed will be withdrawn after August 31st, excepting on existing contracts made in writing and still in force at that date.

At the Pootung Wharves a rebate of 7½% will be granted on the Receiving, Storing, and Delivery charges.

Revised tariffs for Wharfage, Landing, and the Storage charges are being drawn up, and will be published in early November, the new tariffs coming into force as from January 1st, 1920.

Changkahpang Wharves. The Mitsubishi Co.
China Merchants' Wharves.
Holt's Wharf.
Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Wharves.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Wharves.
Robert Dollar Co.'s Wharf.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Wharves.

24814

Carpets and Rugs FOR SALE

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

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Opposite Race Course.

24226

Chow Sze Kong

The Second-Hand BOOK STORE

CLEARANCE SALE
at very low prices
from July 25th to August 25th.

111 Szechuen Road

24638

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

Szechwan Grass Cloth

Just sufficient for your wants. Ideal for the summer months.

We supply it:

ONE PRICE
ONE ROLL
ONE QUALITY
ONE COLOUR
ONE LENGTH
ONE WIDTH.

Price, Prepaid $7.50 per roll.
Postage and Duty Free.

WIDLER AND COMPANY
Chungking, West China

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on August 5, 1919.

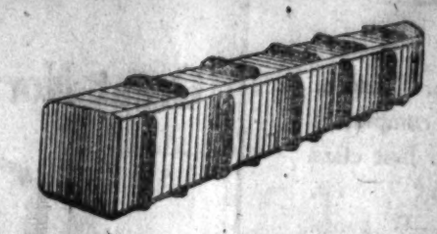
Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-40
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-20
Samii	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	60-90
Pigeons	"	16-18
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	8-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Figs	per doz.	10
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Pears	"	8-12
Persimmons	"	none
Pecboes	"	none
Plums	per lb.	8-12
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb	none
Walnuts	"	6-8
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	"	6-8
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.20
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	"	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	28
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	"	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.95
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

—Corrugated Bars—



The Standard Concrete Reinforcement

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Sizes—¼", ⅜", ½", ⅝", ¾", and 1".

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Light Summer Slippers

in thin canvas.

Excellent for the hot weather; of high-class American Manufacture.

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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$625 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$435
North China	$220
Union of Canton	Hk. 187½
Yangtsze	Tls. 280 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$180
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	
Shanghai Tug (o)	230/— CR B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40 B.
	Tls. 38½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 13 B.
Oriental Cons	21/—
Raub	$2.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$168½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 121
New Eng. Works	Tls. 26 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 96 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 99 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 73
Astor Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 310 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 90
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 210 B.
Oriental	Tls. 120
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 214
Sungyik	Tls. 28 B.
Tangtszepoo	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$182½ B.
Green Island	$8.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 CNI B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.35 B.
Weeks	$11 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.65 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1.90
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 15½
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 8.80
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½ B.
Samasaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.70 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.95 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
Thai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Serembas	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Waugbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 330 S.
Cathy Dairy	Tls. 15
Chai Elec. and Ash.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephones	Tls. 75
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 163½

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. Central 398

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Goods & Local	Ex. Press R	Local	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.30	....	19 15
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	19 30
Sicawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 13	....	19.36
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	19 5
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	*19.50*
Sanking dep.	....	8.59	10.38	12 02	....	16 07	17.42	....	20.26
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.02	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....	21 2
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.2	19.20	....	21.5
Yehzh dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15 50	....	17.53	....	....	22.22
Chengan dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16 50	....	18 24	....	....	22 58
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15 25	18.40	....	19.19	....	....	23 41
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19 10	....	19 35	....	....	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Goods and Local	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.20	17.50
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05	18.15
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15 20	17.38	19.03
Yehzh dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.00	19.25
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30	20.15
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....	20.38
Sanginang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.36*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....	*22.23*
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....	*22.40*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 36	11.36	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....	*2.17
Sicawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....	*2.25
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....	22.31
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.5	....	22.45

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6 50	8 25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17 30	23.00	Zahkou dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	....	18.40	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23 15	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	16.40	19.15	23.40
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 25	18.07	23 25	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	16.52	19.27	23.52
Zahkou arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18.25	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

R. Restaurant Car.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia ..Aug. 9
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Aug. 22
For United Kingdom
*Per B. and S. s.s. Deucalion Aug. 9
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Aug. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 9

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Aug. 9
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan..Aug. 11
*Parcels only will go by the s.s. Deucalion.

ESTABLISHED 1874

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45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

TODAY, FRIDAY, August 8th.—At 10 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. STOCK in TRADE OF SING FAT & Co., **Jewellers and Silver Smiths. At Salesrooms.**

TUESDAY NEXT, August 12th.—At Salesrooms. **Good Household Furniture:** Organ, etc., at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, August 18th.—At 17 Route des Soeurs, **Superior Household Furniture and Requisites** belonging to J. H. de Reus, Esq., Consul-General for The Netherlands, at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

"MARIE B"

FOR SALE

Elegantly furnished motor launch, electric lights, galley, completely equipped, newly painted in first class condition. Length, 45ft. Beam, 10ft. 60 H. P. Speed, 9 knots.

Apply to Box 200, Care This Paper.

24820

DR. ANNA SHAW IS DEAD; WAS SUFFRAGE PIONEER

Her 72 Years Of Active Life Crowned Near End With Victory for Women's Cause

Philadelphia, July 2.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, died at her home in Moylan, Pa., near here, at 7 o'clock tonight. She was 72 years old.

Doctor Shaw was chairman of the woman's committee on the Council of National Defense and recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for her work during the war.

Taken Ill On Speaking Tour

She was taken ill in Springfield, Ill., several weeks ago while on a lecture tour with ex-President Taft and President Lowell of Harvard University, in the interest of the League of Nations. Pneumonia developed and for two weeks she was confined to her room in a Springfield hospital. She returned to her home about the middle of June and apparently had recovered entirely. Last Saturday she drove to Philadelphia in her car and upon her return said she was feeling "fine." She was taken suddenly ill again yesterday with a recurrence of the disease and grew rapidly worse until the end.

Her secretary, Miss Lucy M. Anthony (a niece of Susan B. Anthony), who has been with Doctor Shaw for thirty years, and two nieces, the Misses Lula and Grace Greene, were at her bedside when she died.

Head Of Suffragists 11 Years

No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. They probably will be announced tomorrow.

Doctor Shaw long had been prominently identified with the woman suffrage movement and was president of the national American Woman's Suffrage Association consecutively for eleven years. In 1915 she declined a renomination and was then elected honorary president.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the great friend of American women and their staunchest advocate for equal suffrage rights, was a native of England. Coming to this country when 4 years old, an unknown pioneer, through her own efforts she eventually became the head of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

"I have dedicated my life to the cause of equal suffrage," she declared often in her speeches for women, which were delivered in practically every state in the union. And her death came only after her dream had been realised that an amendment to the constitution of the United States granting equal suffrage rights to women, should be adopted in Congress.

In her girlhood she lived with her parents in the Michigan wilderness, forty miles from a postoffice and a hundred miles from a railroad, starting her career as a school teacher who walked eight miles a day and received $4 a week. Her home was a poverty stricken log cabin built by her father, who was compelled to leave his wife and children at the mercy of the Indians and wild animals while he earned a livelihood for them.

Studied For The Ministry

After studying at Albion College from 1872 to 1875 she was graduated from the Boston School of Theology in 1878, paying her way through school and college by preaching and lecturing. During this period she lived in an attic in Boston. On account of her sex the New England Conference refused to ordain her but in the same year she had the honor of being ordained by the Methodist Protestant Church. In her struggles to become a minister she fought against ridicule, dissension and a lack of the barest necessities.

After seven years' service as preacher to a small flock at East Dennis, Mass., Doctor Shaw resigned from the pulpit to take up the fight for temperance, for suffrage and for social purity. Her association through her preaching, with such prominent women as Mary A. Livermore and Julia Ward Howe enlarged her view of life and aroused enthusiasm for the cause of suffrage and liberty.

Miss Anthony Her Closest Friend

Doctor Shaw first became a lecturer for the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association, and from 1886 to 1892 was national superintendent of franchise. On the resignation of Doctor Shaw's most intimate friend, Miss Susan B. Anthony, in 1900, the presidency of the National Women's Suffrage Association rested between Doctor Shaw and Mrs. Carrie B. Chapman, whom Miss Anthony finally chose as the more experienced, while Doctor Shaw was made vice-president at large. However, in 1904 Mrs. Chapman was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and Doctor Shaw succeeded her as president of the national association from 1904 to 1915.

Her administration was marked by unprecedented progress. The number of suffrage workers increased from seventeen thousand to 200,000; one campaign in ten years was replaced by ten in one year; the expenditures of the association increased from fifteen thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars annually; the number of states with full suffrage grew from four to twelve while the whole suffrage movement changed from an academic stage to a vital political force arousing the attention of the entire Nation.

The year 1912 was the banner year for Doctor Shaw and the cause, when Arizona, Kansas and Oregon received full suffrage. During this year Doctor Shaw spoke in the principal cities in each of these states, making four or five speeches a day and traveling in any sort of a conveyance from freight cars to automobiles.

Doctor Shaw was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, February 14, 1847. She was never married.

Active In Public Affairs

Doctor Shaw continued her active participation in public affairs to the last. In the early summer of 1914 she went to Rome as chairman of the committee on suffrage and right of citizenship at the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women.

Immediately after hostilities had been terminated in France by the armistice, Doctor Shaw signed the resolution she helped draft for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, addressed to the Peace Conference, asking for punishment of the Germans for their crimes against women and girls.

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Army Demobilisation By September 30 Ordered By Baker

Secretary Says Armed Strength Will Be Reduced To Only 225,000 Men

Washington, July 3.—Orders were issued today by Secretary of War Baker to all military commanders in the United States to complete the task of demobilising all emergency officers in the army and get down to a peace-time strength of 225,000 men by September 3. Failure of Congress to furnish funds for the retention of a larger force was given in Secretary Baker's message as the reason.

The War Department also gave directions today for the discontinuance of Camps Meade, Custer, Bowie, Funston, and Fort Oglethorpe as demobilising centers on July 10 and the abandonment of Camp Upton as a debarkation camp on July 15.

Camp Upton will be retained by the War Department, Secretary Baker said, but the use to which it will be put has not yet been determined.

Secretary Baker took occasion to explain that his orders to camp commanders to expedite the discharge of army personnel had no connection with the matter of wartime prohibition. He reiterated that the Attorney General must decide when the army's demobilisation is terminated.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, August 8th, 9th and 10th

WM. FOX presents

GEORGE WALSH

in

"THE BEAST"

A magnificent drama of life out on the ranch. Taken in the rugged scenery of the West, it is one of those great pictures one usually associates with Wm. Farnum.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE.

TOTO in "AN ENEMY OF SOAP"
dandy film! A real good comedy

Matinee, Saturday 4. p.m.
"Blood Will Tell"

Matinee, Sunday, 3.30 p.m.
"The Lightning Raider"
Episode 13 - "The white roses"
Episode 14 - "Cleared in guilt"

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A CHINESE COMPANY DIRECT FROM AMERICA

IN THE MOST STARTLING AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE EVER SHOWN ON THE AMERICAN STAGE

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OLYMPIC THEATRE

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HOUSE PETERS
and
LOUISE HUFF
in
"THE LONESOME CHAP"

AND OTHER NEW FILMS

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 8th, 9th and 10th August

Triangle Thomas-Ince's Production

"Sudden Jim"

Starring Charles Ray, the same artist that plays in

"The Clodhopper"

One of the most entertaining and attention-holding features produced by the Triangle Corporation.

Also showing

Charlie Chaplin and other interesting films

Matinee on Saturday
SPECIAL PICTURES
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9th and 10th Episodes
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CHAPLIN COMEDIES

St. George's Garden

BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Friday, August 8th, 9th and 10th

CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
The first of his million-dollars pictures

"A DOG'S LIFE"

There are more laughs in this film than the pup in the picture has fleas

Pathe's Gazettes and Other New Films

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY
AT
Chang Su Ho's Garden
MATINEE 5.15 — EVENING 9.15

MATINEES:
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BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S. Plans rapidly filling—Be Early

Dine
at the
TROCADERO
"The Troc"
14 ASTOR ROAD
(opposite Astor House Hotel)

Where every morsel of food is prepared under the watchful eyes of an experienced

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Yours for service,
"Jack" Raynes